OUR CIRCULATION.

## RENEWING PASTURES.

Some Suggestions as to Methods of Restoring Their Value.

BY THOS. A. WILLIAMS, Assistant Agrostologist, United States Department of Agriculture.

Throughout the prairie regions of the West one frequently sees native pastures nearly devoid of grass and often grown weeds of various kinds. Plainly pastures are of little value to the owners, so far as the forage obtained from them is concerned, and the weeds are a constant eyesore, often rendering the land even worse than worthless.

Such a condition of things is usually due to two causes-drought and over-While the farmer may have no control over the drought itself, he can, by a little care and foresight, put the pasture in condition to withstand it in a great measure, and he certainly can prevent the pasture from being overstocked. Not infrequently the use of the pasture is almost entirely lost for one or two seasons, when a little rest by removing the stock for a time or by feeding green corn, sorghum, or other soiling crops would have kept it in good condition.

The native grasses are hardy, and are adapted to the natural conditions which prevail on the prairies. Some species stand grazing much better than others, and after a pasture has been used for several years it will be found that the weaker grasses are giving way to the stronger ones.

As a rule, the forage obtained from the average prairie pasture is furnished by a comparatively small number of In the more thickly-settled portions of the great prairie States big blue-stem, bushy blue-stem, western wheat-grass, switch grass, prairie Junegrass, wild rye, blue-joint, and the various species of Stipa and Bouteloua fur-

hish most of native pasturage. WEEDS OF THE NATIVE PASTURE.

The most troublesome weeds are either annuals or perennials. The former, because of their vigorous and rapid growth, pring up and take possession of a pas ture in a very short time. The latter spread more slowly, but are more diffi-cult to eradicate. Left to themselves, the native grasses will hold their own against the weeds; but when they are pastured off and trampled upon by the stock they are less able to cope with the more aggressive species, and soon begin to die out. This is the time when the farmer should give the grasses some extra care. With very little trouble the pasture can be kept in condition for profitable grazing, while neglect or carelessness may result in the practical loss of the use of the pasture for one or more

Perennial weeds, such as golden-rod, iron-weed, and some of the sunflowers, can usually be kept in check by mowing when in early bloom. The mower should be run high so as to miss as much



of the grass as possible. Occasionally it is necessary to grub out such plants as

Annual weeds, like marestail or fireweed, sunflower, and ragweed may be destroyed in the same manner. mowing should always be done before the seeds ripen. This not only gets rid of the weeds, but gives the grass a chance to take advantage of the fall rains. A horough harrowing in the Spring while the weeds are very young will destroy many of them, and will also give new life to the grass. Very often weeds of both classes may be very effectually thecked by burning over the pasture after they are well started in the Spring. PFECT OF CULTIVATION ON NATIVE

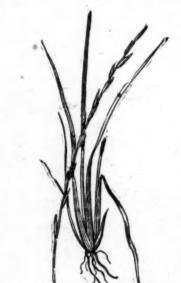
there are but little affected either way, the same conditions.

while still others respond very quickly, and improve almost at once. This last class includes the most valuable of the native species, such as big blue-stem, western wheat-grass, wild-rye, and prairie

The effect of loosening up the soil is very apparent in a field which has "gone back" and seeded itself to wheat-grass or blue-stem. In many parts of Nebraska and the Dakotas three tons or more of hay is often cut from such fields. The fine growth which most grasses make along the edges of cultivated fields is a sight familiar to all who have traveled over the Western prairies, Anyone who has observed a piece of and ought to be an object lesson to those to whom these same gresses are of so much importance.

The fact that cultivation improves the more desirable native grasses has been demonstrated by nearly every Experiment Station in the West, and by great many private parties as well.

An experiment made at the Kansas Station in 1892 shows what a thorough stirring up of the soil will do for an upland prairie pasture. The experiment was made on a pasture in which the grasses had been dying out for some time, and the weeds were beginning to appear in abundance. It had been reduced to this condition by drought and overpasturing. The surface was thoroughly loosened up by driving a weighted disc harrow over the field in several directions. The pasture was sown to a



mixture of orchard grass, meadow fescue, blue grass, timothy, red top, clover, and alfalfa, which was harrowed in and a roller was driven over the field to level the surface and firm the ground. The seed germinated quickly and the tame grasses made an excellent start; but by september the wild grasses had crowded them out and held complete possession

In this case the stirring of the soil and the season's rest not only enabled the prairie grasses to recover and to overcome the weeds, but to crowd out a good stand of tame grasses as well.

This has been the experience in Nebraska and South Dakota, where like attempts have been made to renew wornout pastures. The tame grasses are undoubtedly valuable aids, since the hardier of them will retain at least partial possession of portions of the pasture and add considerably to the forage obtained. Many of them, though they do not, as a rule, stand drought so well as the native species, start earlier in the Spring or make a better growth in the Fall, and thus lengthen the season during which the pasture may be used.

The continual trampling of the stock cannot help but pack the soil more or less, and consequently prevent its proper aeration. This packed condition also keeps the water from gaining ready entrance, and it runs off and is lost. This, too, when lack of moisture is perhaps the principal reason for the failure of the pasturage. The old grass roots become crowded and die out or are weakened through lack of available food and suit-

able soil in which to develop. It is very readily seen then why the treatment which was given to the pasture at the Kansas Station produced such excellent results. The tearing up of the soil gave ready access to air and moisture, putting new life into the roots of the new life into the roots of the grasses which were cut up and separated by the disc harrow, so that thousands of new shoots sprang up immediately. The rest for one season gave these new plants time to get well established and form a

If this treatment is given before the pasture is too badly damaged, there is usually no need of sowing so much tame the cleaning if he were to sell it. If grass seed. There is little doubt that an occasional tearing up of this kind and a little care given to the time and very well indeed. The timothy may The various native grasses are very differently affected by cultivation. Some to not do well at all, and soon die out, these are but little affected either way, the same conditions.

The various native grasses are very manner of pasturing will get as much not live in the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture where years are the pasture more than two or three years, but it will yield consider the pasture where years are the years are the pasture where years are the pasture where years are the pasture where years are the years ar

MANURING NATIVE PASTURES.

There is quite a diversity of opinion among farmers and stockraisers on the question of manuring native pasture lands. Some have obtained excellent results by manuring, while others seem to have had quite the opposite experi-

The soil of the Western prairies is very rich, and under ordinary circumstances will give fair returns without the application of fertilizers of any kind. Nevertheless, it is certain that better returns may be had if more available food is placed within reach of the grasses. grass land so situated as to receive the wash from a barnyard will have found that near the yard where the supply of fertilizer has been great the grasses have become thinned out to a few species, while where the supply has been moderate the grasses are much more evenly developed and the yield decidedly better than upon the unfertilized prairie. The lesson is plain. A too-plenteous application of fertilizer will thin out the grasses and reduce the yield of forage, at least for the first season or two, since many species will not stand such treatment. On the other hand, a proper amount of fertilizer will increase the yield. It is quite possible to use too much fertilizer for any crop, and the native grasses seem to be more sensitive in this respect than the ordinary cultivated species.

Any pasture which has been grazed closely for some time will be benefited by an application of a thin top-dressing of well-rotted stable manure, followed by a thorough harrowing. It is doubtful if much is gained by putting coarse, unrotted manure on the pasture; it can be used to better advantage on cultivated land. Ashes usually have a beneficial effect upon grasses on soils not too plentifully supplied with alkali.

SOWING TAME GRASSES ON NATIVE PASTURE LANDS.

While it is hardly possible, and not always desirable, to make a native pasture over into a tame one, yet, as stated before, the pasturage may be materially increased by the addition of some of the cultivated species. A pasture which has had the thin places seeded to hardy tame grasses is certainly more valuable than it would be were these same places grown up to weeds.

In dry upland pastures such grasses as Kentucky blue-grass, sheep's fescue, red fescue, and Canadian blue-grass may be used to advantage. The fescues are especially valuable if the soil is very

Lowland pastures, particularly those in which the grass has been killed out by overflowing, may be reseeded with timothy, fowl meadow-grass, red-top, meadow fescue, and alsike. Kentucky blue-grass will do well if the soil is not too wet. It is likely that smooth bromegrass will prove useful on pastures that

are to be kept for long periods of time.

The practice of collecting the seeds of such native species as Western wheatgrass, slender wheat-grass, wild rye, prairie June-grass, and the blue-stems, and sowing them on the pasture, is to be recommended. The writer recalls an instance where a farmer in South Dakota obtained an excellent pasture by collecting Western wheat-grass and filling in the bare places with it.

Though timothy as a general thing a poor pasture grass for upland soils, it may sometimes be profitably employed



in old or worn pastures. The farmer very often has a greater or less quantity of seed which has shattered out in the either in the Fall or Spring, it will pay

In eastern Nebraska, Kentucky bluegrass is one of the best grasses that can

be used for reseeding the native pastures. The seed may be sown just as the last snow is melting in the early Spring. The grass when once started keeps slowly spreading, and after a time



forms an excellent sod. It begins its growth early in the Spring, and, though often dry and short during Midsummer, makes good grazing after the Fall rains, and hence gives a longer season during which the stock can be kept on the pas-

SUMMARY. Keep from overstocking. When the soil begins to get baked and packed stir it up with a harrow.

3. Give occasional light top-dressings

of well-rotted stable manure. 4. Fill in thin spots with hardy tame or wild grasses before the weeds get a start.

5. Keep the weeds moved off, so that the grasses may get the benefit of all the plant food there is in the soil.

NEW PROCESS FOR RAMIE.

Alleged Discovery which Se the Degumming Problem.

It is only a question of time when the brains of many keenly-intelligent men who are working at it will solve the problem of successfully degumming ramie (rhea, china grass,) and revolutionize the whole textile industry, probably reducing cotton to a very subordinate place. The latest claim is put forth by no less authority than the Lon-

don Times, which says: "The Gomess process for treating the rhea fiber is completely successful in rendering that plant a most valuable source of textile material. This process adopts zincate of soda for the elimination of the resins, and effects it without the slightest injury to the fiber. After the "ribbons" or strips of bark have been freed from dirt they are placed in weak acid baths for a night; next morning they are passed through a mild alkaline bath and then boiled in weak solutions of caustic soda to which zinc has been added. When washed and dried by the usual mechanical means the fibers emerge as a long, silky filosse, entirely free from the cuticle and resinous gums in which they were imbedded, being also clean, white, and ready for the comb of the spinner. They likewise take the most attractive dyes and can be worked into every variety of fabric, from the finest quality of velvets to cheap drills and delicate laces. The combined lightness and toughness of the fiber render it peculiarly suitable for tents and ship canvas, and three-fifths more cloth of equal strength can be produced from rhea than from the same weight of linenthat is, 1,000 yards of rhea canvas weighs only as much as 600 yards of linen, its durability and resisting power to strain being also much greater.

We suggest to all our readers that as ramie is certain to come in a few years, they get ready for it by beginning to raise small quantities. It will grow almost anywhere, in the United States, is readily cultivated, and is very useful with which to make cord, cloth, ropes, etc. Small quantities can easily be degummed by hand, as the Chinese do. Previous numbers of THE AMERICAN FARMER have contained full particulars in regard to it.

There is danger to seed corn every ear when the Winter is severely cold, unless the corn is perfectly dry. The ears selected for seed should be placed where they will dry before Winter sets in. A room containing a stove may be used for drying a large quantity, and also to protect against frost on very cold days. It is a severe loss in Spring should corn

#### GRANGE, NATIONAL

Patrons of Husbandry.

The 30th Annual Session Meets in Washington, D. C.

Very Interesting and Profitable Meeting.

FIRST DAY.

Address of Welcome by Past Master by National Saunders-Response Master Brigham.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was opened in the sixth degree by Worthy Master J. H. Brigham, Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, in the west dining-room of the National Hotel at Washington, D. C. The following officers were present: Master, J. H. Brigham; Overseer, Aaron Jones; Stew-J. H. Brignam; Overseer, Aaron Jones; Steward, J. Do. T. Cox; Assistant Steward. J. A. Newcomb; Chaplain, O. H. Hale; Treasurer, Mrs. Eva S. McDowell; Secretary, Dr. John Trimble; Gate-keeper, W. E. Harbaugh; Ceres, Mrs. Lucy G. Smith; Pomona, Mrs. S. G. Baird; Flora, Mrs. E. L. A. Wiggin; Stewards and Mrs. Co. B. Harbaugh; Stewards and Mrs. Stewards a ardess, Mrs. Geo. B. Horton, pro tem. Ex-ecutive Committee, Leonard Rhone, Chairman; J. J. Woodman, Secretary; N. Batchelder, and J. H. Brigham, ex-officio.

The members present were: California, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Greer; Colorado, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Newcomb; Connecticut, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Bowen; Delaware, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Mersick; Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. O. Wilson; Indiana, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Jones; Iowa, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Reardon; Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wiggin; Maryland, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Devries; Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Horton; Minnesota, Geo. W. Baird and Mrs. Sarah G. Baird; Mississippi, S. L. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson; New Hampshire, N. J. Bachelder; New Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Cox; New York, Mr. and Mrs C. H. Hale; Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Smith; Oregon, Mr. and Mrs. Hilleary; Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rhone; Rhode Island, Thos. G. Hazard; South Carolina, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Thompson; Vermont, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bell; Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. J. Wedderburn; Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. High, West Virginia, C. H. Knott; Wisconsin, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Huxley.

Jubal Robinson, of Middle Marsh, Ontario, is present as fraternal delegate from Dominion Grange, R. R. Hutcheson, Past Master Virginia, Mr. Alexandra, Past Master Virginia, P. R. Hutcheson, P. R. Hutcheso C. H. Hale; Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Smith;

Grange. R. R. Hutcheson, Past Master Virginia State Grange, is also in attendance, as

After the Grange opened a short recess was taken to admit visiting members of the lower degrees, after which the Master introduced Dr. Trimble, Secretary of the National Grange and one of the founders, who, in a brief ad dress, reviewed many of the former session of the Grange. He was frequently inter-rupted by applause, especially as he alluded to Washington as the home of the Order. He then introduced Mr. Wm. Saunders, first Master of the National Grange, who spoke in

MR. SAUNDERS'S ADDRESS.

"The remaining few of us who were asso-ciated with the introduction and early history of the Order still cling to the idea, which was always strongly advocated by all of the earlier members of the National Grange, that its permanent habitation should be at the Capital of the Nation. I have been an advocate of this measure for 30 years, and nov allude to it because the subject has recently been considered by some members of the Order, and because of my convictions that thereby the prestige of strength and stability would be obtained, and that it would preserve the harmony of the organization of the Order as implied in its divisions of Subordi nate, State and National jurisdictions.

"I believe that the welfare of any sys tematic organization greatly depends upon the thoroughness with which its fundamental designs are adhered to and its proclaimed principles of actions are enforced. Having a suitable structure located in this city, with offices for the transaction of business, halls for the meeting of the Order, whence all communications would be disseminated over the entire length and breadth of the organization, it would soon become a factor of great sig-nificance and value to the Order.

"This would also provide for the proper

preservation and arrangement of the archives of the institution, a matter which has already been too long neglected. Not only could all papers connected with the proceedings of the National Grange be preserved and arranged for ready reference, but the proceedings of all for ready reference, but the proceedings of all State Granges, as far as practicable, could be filed for the use of members. Indeed, all Grange papers and all Grange literature worthy-of recognition could be collected and preserved, all of which will increase in value and interest as the years roll on and the Order has become nationally recognized as an endurable power for good throughout the

While it is essential that Grange meeting should be sociable and pleasant occasions, yet this is not the sum total of their mission this is not the sum total of their mission; men and women who are earnest in their undertakings will not long be satisfied by the mere enjoyment of a pleasant hour at these meetings; they crave for more substantial mental food, something that will promote their intelligence and increase their knowledge and information upon subjects of specific value relative to affairs of life, their standing as citizens and their relation to all sorts and conditions of industries. What a wide range of topics for consideration does this subject of practical agriculture embrace. There is no branch of knowledge but will be of benefit to the agriculturist, or may be productive of suggestions applicable to some one or other of his varied pursuits.

"It is incumbent that Granges should con-

sider matters pertaining to general economics surely there cannot be any class of question of more importance to agriculturists than those which result from Governmental action

bounden duty to deliberately discuss, and to have the courage to enforce his convictions to the best of his shilities and opportunities, even should it lead to the invasion of legislative halls or to changing the complexion of Lecturer, of Vermont, was read, in which he said. even should it read to the inviscout of regional tive halls or to changing the complexion of legislative bodies. The Grange is of no political party, but it is within its province to speak out boldly and distinctly on all questions of vital importance to its members, whenever it seems necessary to do so. But, before safe conclusions can be reached, it must be kept in mind that instruction in human duties, and a knowledge of human requirements, must precede intelligent action in the government of human affairs."

Mr. Saunders was followed by National Master J. H. Brigham.

THE NATIONAL MASTER'S ADDRESS. Col. Brigham in a short address responded to Mr. Saunders, and feelingly alluded to the two founders present, Messrs. Saunders and Trimble, who, he said, had laid well the foundation of this grand Order. Briefly reviewing the trouble the founders had in enisting the farmers in their work, he said: 'Finally conditions forced the farmers to look about them for some means to aid their calling and save them from destruction. This



He then outlined what the Order's objects were, and said: "Our organization is trying to do a grand and glerious work for the cause of the farmers and their great industry. It encourages the farmers to improve not only the methods on the farms, but to elevate

and educate themselves."

In speaking of the country, he said: "The people are not only citizens, but sovereigns.
When it comes to the ballot the President when it comes to the ballot the President has no more power than the humblest, and the Grange encourages its membership to use this power wisely and well, so as to promote the welfare of every industry, especially that of agriculture, and to demand that State and National legislators shall not discriminate grainst the foundation industry, and that it against the foundation industry and that it shall receive equal recognition with other in-

dustries."

He then alluded to the fraternity that ex isted in the Order that brought all sections to-gether to confer for patriotic and wise purposes as to the upbuilding of agriculture. He alluded to the unity and fraternity between the sections brought about through the instrumentality of the Order. "If this Order had existed from the foun-

dation of our Government," he said, would not see the grassy mounds scattered over the land that mark the resting place of patriotic and liberty-loving citizens, and we would have escaped the trials and expense of

the war. Let every Patron use his or her fraternal power to unite all our people and thus build a monument to the founders of the Grange equalled by no other in the country."

At the close of the Worthy Master's remarks he announced a Committee on Credentials, as follows: T. J. Hazard, Chairman; W. W. Greer, S. H. Messick, Mrs. R. E. Cox and Mrs. Maggie Hale.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS

Worthy Overseer Aaron Jones, of Indiana to fill a series of appointments in Kansas, which he did, conducting 10 successful meet-

ings in different parts of the State.
Worthy Steward John T. Cox, of New Jersey, in his report, said that all the property of the National Grange was in good erty of the National Grange was in good condition, and that his associations with his ssistants had been pleasant. In conclusion be said: "Inactivity is the danger that threatens the life of many subordinate Granges," and he asked for earnest work by

Sister Eva McDonald, of New York, Treasurer, reported that the receipts for the year had been \$15,565.71; expenditures, \$17,-834.72, but of the expenditures \$2,640 had been invested in a mortgage.

General Secretary Dr. John Trimble, of this city, reported that the number of dispensations for new Granges had been 169; Granges reorganized, 48; seventh degree certificate conferred on 1,318; sixth degree certificate (National Grange) conferred on 503; sixth degree certificate (State Grange) conferred on 1,314; receipts by him, \$6,387.91; balance on hand, \$191.91.

The Committee on Credentials reported that The Committee on Credentials reported that

the States were properly represented, and recommended that Brother J. Robinson, of Dominion Grange, Canada, be extended the usual courtesies. The report was adopted and the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.

Report of the National Lecturer. Women as Honorary Members-The

THURSDAY, Nov. 12. The labors began at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and, with intermissions only for lunch and dinner, lasted until late in the

lunch and dinner, lasted until late in the evening. The work, however, was apparently, enjoyed by the members, and was of a character that created pleasure for those who are earnestly interested in the present and future condition of agriculture.

The proceedings for the day opened in the fourth degree, with Worthy Overseer Aaron Jones, of Indiana, presiding, but after a brief time Worthy Master J. H. Brigham entered the room and presided over the deliberations the rest of the day. Brother Leonard Rhone the control of the con

said:
"The genuine fraternity of Grange mem-"The genuine fraternity of Grange membership has been so little affected in a general way by the great political strife just closed that its work for the uplifting of our rural population to a higher plane of thought and intelligent action has gone steadily forward, and to-day the Order is stronger in members, stronger in influence, and stronger in the hearts of the people than it was one year ago."

year ago."
This the Lecturer ascribed to organized efforts by farmers and others in nearly every department of life. Continuing, he

LECTURING LEFT TO FARMERS.

"During the past year I have done more office work and less field work than in former years. In view of the stringency of the times and the scarcity of money among farmers, the leaders of the Grange in every State have practiced the economy they have preached, and have mainly used home talent for their field work, which is less expensive than outside speakers from a distance. By this side speakers from a distance. By this method a twofold object has been gained, the saving of money and utilizing and developing the latent powers of thought and speech in hundreds of intelligent farmers who have been brought to the front through the instrumentality of the Grange, and have shown themselves to be the peers of any other class of general public speakers on the platform at the first time. The wonderful development of such large numbers of the farming popula-

of such large numbers of the farming population along the lines of self-confidence, concentrated thought, and easy public utterance,
with its practical features in other directions,
makes the Grange one of the leading factors
in the great problem of useful education for
the rural population of this Nation."

Referring to literature that farmers should
read, Brother Messer said: "While the number of strictly Grange papers has decreased
during the last few years, the number of
farm papers with Grange departments has
largely increased, so that the press now
carries the Grange gospel, fraternity and good
will, to thousands of farm homes that were
not reached by the former local Grange newspaper. Newspapers in all parts of the
country, with and without Grange departments, are ready and anxious to publish all
of the well written news of Grange matter
that they can get, and the amount of such that they can get, and the amount of such matter that is thus printed depends almost wholly upon the willingness of the members to furnish the copy.

MEMBERS PARTLY AT FAULT.

"In this connection I am sorry to say that my experience has been such that I am forced to believe the membership at large is greatly at fault in this direction, and that not onefourth as much Grange matter is sent to

interest and profit to the Order.

"The general topics selected for discussion in the Quarterly Bulletin during the last year have been in accordance with Grange principles, non-partisan and non-sectarian, and the suggestions presented have been in the same spirit. The main object in view in the selection of these questions has been to enable the farmers of this country, by carefully considering these questions to obtain a better sidering these questions, to obtain a better knowledge of the underlying principles of the economic and governmental questions which are before the people at the present

Sister Amanda M. Horton, of Michigan, offered the following resolution, which was

Whereas the National Grange at a former session enrolled as life members of this body the honored founders of this Order; and, Whereas we have always recognized the equality of women: Therefore, be it Resolved, That we recognize the wives of our founders as members of this body, and that they be invited to its business and social sessions, on the same terms as their husbands.

A committee was appointed to ascertain A committee was appointed to ascertain when it would be convenient for President Cleveland to receive the members of the National Grange at the White House, and later in the day the committee reported that the President would be pleased to receive them Saturday, at 3 o'clock. At that hour, the Grange, in a body, will wait on him.

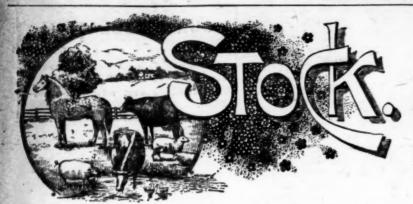
WOMEN AS HONORARY MEMBERS. Sisters Frankie M. Grace, M. Louise Bell, and S. L. Hilleary were appointed a commit-tee to provide music for the Grange during and S. L. Hilleary were appointed a committee to provide music for the Grange during its session, after which a resolution was adopted expressing regret at the illness of Hon. William H. Hatch, of Missouri, and sympathy for him. The resolution of Brother A. B. Jackson, of Iowa, to request a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to address the Grange during the session was adopted. It was then amounced that Prof. C. W. Dabney, jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, had accepted an invitation to be present. A committee, consisting of Brothers John Trimble, Leonard Rhone, and S. L. Wilson, was appointed by Master Brigham to escort him to the meeting room. Half an hour later a delegation of the Presidents of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges and the directors and officers of the Agricultural Experiment Stations visited the Grange, under the escort of the Executive Committee.

President, Dr. S. W. Johnson, of Connecticut, who, in a brief and well-delivered address, expressed the thanks of his society for the invitation, and the desire, as indicated the invitation, and the desire, as indicated by the National Grange, to work in harmony with his society for the benefit of agriculture. Other remarks were made by G. W. Ather-ton, of Pennsylvania, and C. H. Harris, ton, of Pennsylvania, and United States Commissioner of ner of Education After the Grange get down to busine gain, Master Brigham announced the stan

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Credentials—Thomas G. Hazard, Rhode Island; W. W. Greer, California; S. H. Messick, Delaware; Mrs. Rachel E. Cox, New Jersey; Mrs. Maggie Hale, New York. Division of Labor—A. J. Wedderburn, Virginia; S. L. Wilson, Mississippi; W. M. Hilleary, Oregon; Mrs. Emma J. Newcomb, California.

California.
Publication—C. J. Bell, Vermont; N. Bachelder, New Hampshire; A. J. Weddburn, Virginia; Mrs. L. M. Howe, Massetts; Mrs. Ida Judson, Iowa.



Yard Echoes

Spaying heifers intended for beef was tried extensively at the Iowa Station, Results of Trials by the New York with the result that no advantage was reported. As compared with steers. heifers, whether sprayed or not, have given more profitable carcasses on the block, even when granting the higher the steers.

#### Fight the Lice.

A breeder said when asked in relation to the remedy for lice: "Crude carbolic acid and lard, equal parts; apply on the neck, around the ears, back of the fore legs, on the back part of the hams, in the flanks, and along the back. Coaloil and lard or coaloil and linseed-oil, equal parts, applied to the same parts of the animal just mentioned.

"In addition to the application to the

SILAGE IN THE DAIRY.

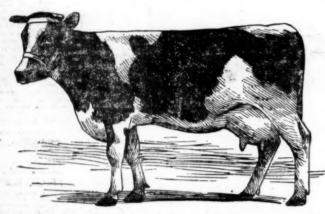
Station.

The New York Station has tested the effect of silage upon the yield and composition of milk.

The cows were fed in every case coarse valuation put on the leading cuts from fodder and a mixed grain ration, the coarse fodder being fed three times a day and the grain morning and night just before the coarse fodder. The cost of the rations is based upon wheat bran at \$18, cornmeal at \$20, ground oats at \$25, linseedmeal at \$27, glutenmeal at \$25, wheat middlings at \$20, cottenseed meal at \$30, gluten feed at \$18, ground flaxseed at \$60, hay at \$10, corn stover at \$6, corn silage at \$3, clover silage at \$3, roots at \$3, and all green fodder at \$2 per ton.

Silage was never fed excusively, but animal, the sleeping quarters should be was used once or twice a day with grain,

A Typical Dutch Cow.

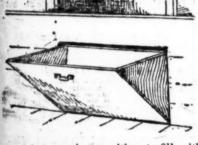


"Ceder II," from Holland, which took the prize at the exhibition at Cologne.

water. The lice will remain in the stover, or alfalfa fodder formed a part of crevices of the pen and in the dust for the coarse food. The author draws the several weeks, and all places where they following conclusions: can retreat to must be attacked vigorously, if extermination is desired."

## Convenient Cattle Crib.

A convenient swinging crib is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is triangular in shape and is hinged at the point at the bottom just on the edge of the feeding floor. When swung forward into the feeding floor, as shown, it is in



a most convenient position to fill with hay, or to place in it a grain ration. It is then tipped back into the space before the animal and is entirely out of the feeding floor, and in a most convenient position for the animal to eat from. The bottom of this crib is a three-cornered piece of timber. This gives rigidity and prevents there being a narrow space at the bottom, into which an animal could not get his nose.

# Lamb Tests.

There seems to be a war of breeds in fight it to a finish, and in this view lamb in amount twice. tests are in order. Tests are all very "When the change in the ration was in making them. Mr. Geo. M. Wilbur is soon to make one with regard to the lamb-getting qualities of Dorset and Southdown rams, respectively. A number of ewes are to be selected and silage or not any, there followed a dedivided into two lots as nearly alike as crease in the percentage of fat in the possible, and one lot given to each ram, but one lot of ewes may have the apinstances (one of them slight), and little pearance of being just like the other and yet their actual condition cannot be positively ascertained. Another lamb test is a feeding test to

be carred on by the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames. Ten lambs of each breed are to be selected and will have the same care and feed to a finish and will then be sold on the Chicago market. - Dorset Courier.

# Hog Cholera in Indiana.

The Indiana Station summarizes the replies it has received from swine breedars all over the State as to their experience with diseases. The replies show that about 8 per cent. of hogs perished each year that cholera prevailed, and that the disease was most virulent where the hogs were allowed free access to surface water and wallows. It is believed that medical treatment is of little avail, although the U.S. Prescription, including charcoal, sulphur, several sodium cacious as any during the present season. As preventives are recommended water from wells or springs, clean quarters, care in feeding, and caution against infection by diseased hogs from other

In Asia it is estimated there are 825, 954,000 inhabitants; in Europe, 557, 379,000; in Africa, 163,953,000; in America, 121,713,000, and in Australia, 230,000.

thoroughly sprinkled several times with and hay was usually given. In several coaloil or the crude carbolic acid and instances beets, carrots, corn fodder, corn

> "When corn silage replaced some other food or the amount of silage in the ration was increased, there followed in seven instances a decrease in the cost of milk (five times, the decrease was corn at \$19; wheat, \$17.83; oats, \$20; slight); once there was a slight increase bran, \$14; sugar beets, \$2.50, and cloin the cost and in one instance little change.

"There was an increase in the yield of milk in six instances (twice the increase was slight) and in three instances a slight decrease, less than the normal.

less silage or not any, there followed an are shown in the following table: increase in the cost of milk in four instances and little change once. There was a decrease in the milk yield in four instances (once small, less than normal) and little change in one instance.

"When corn silage replaced some other food in the ration or the amount of silage was increased, there followed a decrease in the cost of fat in six instances (once but little), a slight increase in cost twice and little change in one instance. There was an increase in the amount of fat in five instances (three times slight), little change in amount three times and a small decrease once.

"When the change was from a ration containing corn silage to one containing less or not any, there followed an increase in the cost of fat in five instances (in three of them the increase was small).

"There was a decrease in the amount some localities, with the disposition to of fat in three instances and little change

fine for the fellows who are looking on, to more silage or to silage in place of but not for those who make them, for some other food, there followed an inthere will always be "doubting crease in the percentage of fat in the Thomases" who will suspect partiality milk in six instances (three times the increase was slight), a decrease in two instances, and little change once.

"After a change from a ration containing corn silage to one containing less instances (one of them slight), and little change once.

"In general, there has been an increase in milk flow accompanying the use of corn silage in the ration, and at the same time an increase in the amount of fat, the percentage of fat not diminishing. At the valuation for foods given, milk has very generally been produced at lower cost, and the cost of the production of fat has been lower while corn silage has constituted part of the ration."

There are no sheep in Japan, and wool is not used as clothing, silk and cotton being the staples. There are no pigs-pork is an unknown article of diet, and lard is not used in cooking. Neither are there any goats, or mules, or donkeys.

# SHEEP AND WOOL.

Shearings.

Sheep feeding is to be carried on extensively in central and eastern Nebraska this Winter.

The sheep should have a good dipping before Winter sets in; it will save trouble, suffering and death during that

The following is recommended when the sheep's feet seem tender: One part vasaline or lard to one part acetate of copper well ground and mixed with it. This will counteract whatever poison that may affect the feet through the effects of impure matter in ground.

#### FATTENING LAMBS.

Results of Careful Feeding Trials by the Michigan Experiment Station.

Eighty half-blood Hampshire lambs in reasonably good condition were purchased in the neighborhood early in October, and after pasturing on rape for about a month and a subsequent barn feeding for two weeks longer were divided into eight uniform lots of 10 each. The experiment commenced Nov. 25 and continued until Feb. 24, 13 weeks. Cut clover hay was fed to all the lots. In addition lots 1 and 2 received a mixture of corn and wheat, lot 1 being kept out of doors in a small yard and lot 2 under cover. Lot 3 had corn, lot 4 wheat, lot 5 a mixture of corn and wheat, and lot 6 sugar beets in place of grain to compare these feeding stuffs, and in case of lot 5 to observe the effect of Fall shearing, the results being compared with lot 2 on like food. Lot 7 received a "selffeed " of corn, wheat, oats, and bran, the feed being placed in four self-feeders so arranged that the feed did not work down faster than it was consumed. The results were compared with lot 2, which received only corn and wheat. Lot 8 had been pastured on second-growth grass instead of rape previous to the experiment. They received corn and wheat like lot 2. The animals were confined in pens in a feeding barn, except lot 1, each pen being lighted by a window, which was not closed except during severe storms, nor were the animals except in lot 5, protected from the cold which might enter. In this case the pen was inclosed and the window was kept closed during the experiment. The animals were fed twice a day and were weighed each week under uniform conditions. The corn, wheat, and oats were

fed whole. The beets were sliced. The results are tabulated for each lot, showing the food eaten, gains, and financial results, the latter being based on ver hay \$8 per ton. The lambs were bought for 2.4 cents per pound, and sold for 5 cents, except lot 5 (shorn), which brought 4 cents per pound, and their wool 15 cents per pound. The dealer who purchased the lot pronounced them "When the change was from a ration unusually fine. He sold them at \$6.10 containing corn silage to one containing per 100 pounds. The average results

		Total fe	Total food eaten per lot.	per lot.	Total	Average	Grain	Cost of	
Lot.	Distinguishing rations.	Grain.	Hay.	Water.		per pound of gain.	per pound of gain.	pound of gain.	per lot.
1		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Cents.	
-	Corn and wheat (exposed).	1,196	1,087	1,228.0	202	9,65	5.83	6.9	\$18 21
6.5	Corn and wheat (under		1,173	2,073.5	230	20.77	5.06	6.1	19 39
60 4	Corn	1,208	1.142	9.394.0	232	9.56	5.53	6.5	
• 1	W Heat.	1.966	1.336	1.848.6	191	13.97	7.86	9.7	
9	Sugar beets	5,685	1,181	364.5	116	15.16	49.00	9.1	
-	Corn, wheat, oats, and bran	1.460	924	2,547.5	306	10.04	2.08	7.5	17 01
90	Corn and wheat	1,332	1,209	2,101.0	548	8.48	4.91	6.0	

As between exposure and confinement (lots 1 and 2) the lot kept out of doors consumed slightly more grain but less hay and water, made less gain, and ate more dry matter per pound of gain than the lot kept confined under cover.

The comparison of wheat and corn shows "that while the wheat-fed lot pound of gain, the increase in live weight was on the whole rather above the average.

The financial results with lot 5 (shorn) as compared with lot 2 show "that in this experiment, at least, there was no advantage, but rather a disadvantage, from Fall shearing. \* \* \* The shorn lambs made smaller gains, ate more food, and consequently required more dry matter to produce one pound of gain than the lambs fed in an exactly similar manner but not shorn."

The lot on roots in place of grain made the smallest gains and ate the

grass instead of rape previous to the ex-periment, was compared with lot 2 pas-tured on rape. The rape-fed lambs gained much more rapidly from the first,

and the financial results show that they were more profitable, but the author points out that the test was not a fair one, since lot 2 was heavier than lot 8 at

the beginning. 11 9
"The animals in this experiment fat tened on rape during the Fall and in good condition at the beginning of the experiment were essentially as successful feeders as those in poorer condition that were fed during the Fall on ordinary grass pasture."

Sheep in Illinois. In the report of the State Board of Equalization, the number of sheep re-

ported assessed in 1896 in Illinois is 515,816 and these are valued at \$410, 531, one-fourth the supposed actual value. From 1893, when the sheep industry in this State was in reasonably good condition, to 1896, there has been a loss of 403,869 sheep of the value of \$2,177,344.

While this great decline in the sheep industry has for a time almost destroyed the raising of sheep for wool, it has increased the demand for good mutton, so that this production has been benefited. There is a surety that sheep raising for the better quality of mutton will be profitable, and the sort that will bring the best results can be raised in small flocks on the farm at less cost and trouble than any other farm animal. If, as may be expected, wool production again becomes profitable, the farmer will have two good sources of income instead of one; in the meanwhile having a supply of the best of meat for family use.

Every farmer should have a small flock of the best of mutton sheep. The raising of scrubs will not accomplish the

desired results. The gold medal presented to Mr. Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., for the best Show Records of Southdown Sheep at Fairs in 1895," was of pure gold, of new design, and as fine and pretty a piece of the kind as any exhibitor has secured. Mr. McKerrow writes: "I have a large number of medals, but the Southdown Association's puts the rest all in the shade. Everybody that sees it pronounces it a beauty."

Southdown breeders have in the way of selling breeding stock done better than many of the other breeders, and from number of animals sent for registry since the election it may be considered that not only this but breeders of other sheep are encouraged to believe that the sheep industry has reached the bottom of decline, and will now commence an era of prosperity.

Wool on the Pacific Coast. Never before in the history of Oreon has the wool situation been anything like what it is at the present time. Heretofore there has always been a market for wool at some price. There has always been money to advance to any and all who wanted "to consign" their wool. Now there is no market, no buyers-none who will make advances. The wool business is at a dead standstill. Mountains of wool are tied up, and, for present needs, as worthless as the sands of the Columbia. At Ukiah, one of the largest sheep ranches in Mendocino was sold at Sheriff's sale. It comprised over 2,000 acres of the finest range land in that section, and was sold for \$3,000. The ranch of William K. Lee, near Yorkville, was sold under foreclosure at the same time for \$8,000, the amount due on a mortgage. The ranch comprises 1,700 acres. It was bid in by Elizabeth A. Hibbert, the mortgagee. In more prosperous times both these ranches were large money earners.-Pacific Rural Press.

# Freezing Silage.

The Wisconsin Station says: In view of the relatively small losses which appear to accrue from the freezing, it is fair to conclude that present modes of silo construction offer adequate protection against injury from frost. The only modification which is indicated is such as will make it possible to reduce the ventilation of the silo lining and of the silo itself to as small an amount as possible during freezing weather.

In a silo where, soon after filling and again 10 days later, water at the rate of nearly 10 pounds per square foot was applied, the rotten silage at the surface amounted to 2.5 inches and the moldy silage to a similar depth.

# Labor Econony.

From earliest time it seems to have been the one object of man to discover or devise an easier, better and more economical way of an easier, better and more economical way of doing things. The history of the mechanical advancement of a people is almost a history of their intellectual development as well. It is not too much to say that the invention of various appliances, impossible to enumerate, have had their marked effect upon our high civilization. Those things that decrease labor, which relieve life of the hard, griddshows "that while the wheat-fed lot made somewhat smaller gains and required more dry matter to produce one cound of gain the increase in live

With improved appliances at hand fo every vocation of life, it still remained for the late Mr. Marvin Smith, with his fine in-ventive genius, to do for the woodsmen and farmers of America what other individuals of like genius have accomplished for our horses, in the invention of the sawing ma-chine, and for our farms in the invention of mowers and reapers. Since the advent of the Folding Sawing Machine the felling of trees for the sawmills or the preparation of the Winter's supply of wood, or the cut-ting of cord wood for market has become a comparatively easy task. The machine is so constructed that it can be folded up as complete and compact as a pocket knife; it weighs only 41 pounds. One man can carry the machine into the timber, saw down trees,

BOUNDARY LINES. Methods of Establishing Them-Great-

est Care Necessary.

BY S. T. MOORE, SURVEYOR, MILROY, PA. [Read at Farmers' Institute at Lewiston, Pa.]

I have been requested to give my deas on the subject of boundary lines, and I am afraid the subject is so deep that I cannot do it justice; however, what I might say on the subject may lead to a better understanding of your duty as a neighbor.

between neighbors were of not much other firms use blue, bright-red and importance; as, for instance, a boundary may have been written as a strip of oak timber, the eastern edge of a salt marsh, or along a river, without regard to its tide, changes or angles. Whether it is by reason of the land becoming more valuable, the inhabitants more particular, or the relations between neighbors more strained, it is sufficient to know that at the present time the division lines are more closely ascertained and a more careful description of property in deeds of conveyance insisted upon.

Probably the greatest boundary line in this country, historically speaking, is

MASON AND DIXON LINE.

often referred to prior to the war as the color line, from the fact that south of that line slavery prevailed. This line was surveyed in 1763 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, as commissioners appointed by the King to divide the lands controlled by grants from Charles I. to Lord Cecil Calvert Baltimore and the lands controlled and granted to William Penn. This famous line was marked and established by monuments consisting of long, rough stones sunk in the ground with about two feet of their length extending above the ground, the top being smoothed off and the initials "B" and "P" cut thereon, separated by a line pointing in the direction of the land line. I believe there are but two of these monuments

#### EARLY PRACTICE.

destroyed.

now in place, the others having been

In the division of the earlier Eastern States, the majority of the lines ran by rivers and mountains, and for that reason there are few straight lines in the Eastern States, while the Western States owe their right-angled boundaries to the advance of scientific knowledge, sound judgment and better-equipped sur-The present method of dividing large

tracts or States, and establishing boundary lines is by triangulation with the north polar star and the ascertaining of the true meridian as a basis of all work. and is as near perfection as it is possible to come under present scientific knowledge. This work is done by members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Department at Washington, and is under the direction of the Government. I am happy to say that this Department is one of the very few that is removed from the field of politics and is therefore conducted on a scientific basis. This system is the result of the lifetime experience of our best engineers, and has been adopted by nearly all the Governments on the globe. I believe I am safe in saying that if this system had been in use years ago, we would not to-day be under strained diplomatic relations with our parental Nation on account of a disputed boundary line in Venezuela, Alaska, or Central America.

I am glad to know that the longdisputed boundary line between Center and Huntingdon Counties is being established by this system, and I earnestly hope, for the benefit of future peace, that the disputed line between Huntingdon and our own little Mifflin will be finally settled by this admirable system of surveying.

# MUNICIPAL LINES.

The division lines between Boroughs, Villages and Townships should be established by at least a reduced form of this system, while the internal division of streets should be carefully established by well-marked corners. The most approved method of street marks is by sinking stones at each diagonal corner of every street intersection at least three feet deep, with the top of the stone six inches below the surface of the street, so as to allow for improved paving. These stones should be set three feet from the curb line of each street, and a map, carefully drawn to scale, with the location of these stones and the division of all property on each side of the street laid off correctly upon the map by as large a scale as possible, and a copy of the map filed in the Recorder's office. I believe I can say that very few owners of property in the Borough of Lewistown know anything about the exact location of their division lines, and I do know that our surveyors dislike to survey lots in the center of the Borough, because there is no starting point.

There should be in every County, maps drawn to scale of each Township, showing the correct courses, distances and contents of each separate piece of land. This would save the Commissioners considerable trouble and expense in defaulted tax sales. Such a map has lately been finished in Union County, as well as other Counties in the State.

FARM LINES. Boundary lines between farm and improved lands should be established by careful surveys, and corners of heavy rough stones set at least two-thirds of their length in the ground, except when Your blood and build up your system now and avoid pneumonia, bronchitis and the grip. This medicine has power to keep you healthy—

The self-fed lot (lot 7), as compared with lot 2, required more dry matter to produce a pound of gain and made a smaller total gain. The results on this point agree with results obtained in previous experiments (E. S. R., 6, pp. 239, 660), and are regarded as clearly against the best—in fast the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills and in east to buy, easy to buy the company of that name at 64 66 S. Clinton St., Chicago, and they will take pleasure in sending you girculars, catalogue, testimonials, etc.

Unimproved and timber lands should be marked by stone corners, made by piling stone around a central long stone set on end, or they may be of trees notched on the sides towards which the lines run, with three narrow notches, either style of corner to be witnessed by several trees having three small notches cut facing the corner. Many firms owning large tracks have their lines marked with paint after being cut in the tree, to distinguish their lines from others. The Logan Iron and Steel Co. use a metallic red. Whitmer & Sons, There were times when boundary lines of Sunbury, paint theirs white, while vellow.

When rivers or streams form a boundary, the lines should be triangulated from corners set permanently on the land a short distance from the true line, and carefully set forth in the draft. This will save a lawsuit by reason of the changes in river courses made by floods. Where a new road forms the line, it should be carefully centered by stone corners and fence lines established from them.

After your line is firmly established, build your line fences carefully. Do not allow your neighbor to move his fence over on you in order to farm out his weedy fence row, for ten to one that fence will remain there until he or you have laid down your life's work, and your heirs are fighting over this strip of land, worth probably \$20, and spending hundreds to keep some attorney in good clothes.

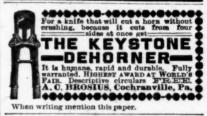
THERE IS A HEAVY PENALTY for removing, changing, or destroying land-marks, corners, or line trees; the great trouble is that this penalty is not enforced as it should be. No one has any right to cut a line tree, as only half of it belongs to each one.

A FEW WORDS REGARDING DEEDS. and I will tire you no longer.

A deed of gift, sale, or conveyance should be the recipient of more care and thought than is generally given to it. Many men of good general business experience seem to think that anyone who can handle a pen and make a fancy flourish with it can write a deed, and I have seen deeds drawn up by representative lawyers containing many errors. Of course, we are all liable to errors. In the description of land by its courses and distances, the courses are often reversed, so that the deed itself conveys a crooked line inclosing no land whatever. I had occasion not long since to draft a piece of property from a sheriff's deed copied from an old deed. By the error of courses given as north, instead of south, it made a line something like the letter S," inclosing nothing. In all deeds where possible, reference should be made to the former deed by date, names and recorder's record of the former deed. This is done for the purpose of tracing ownership or abstracting, as the

lawyers call it. Record your deeds promptly. One good act of our legislators (and their good acts are few and far between) was passing the law requiring deeds to be recorded within three months. The buisness men of Chicago are working on a change in the system of real estate transfers, but I regret that I cannot give the details, as they are not yet made public; it is said, however, that the new will be a great benefit to land owners.

As the colored clergyman put it, " and finally, my breddern," never buy a property measured by a common tapeline, for I doubt very much if there are a dozen tapelines in the County that would measure standard, and it is only purchasing a lawsuit.





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And other members of my family use them for various ills with excellent results. I cannot afford to keep house nor run a print shop without them, nor do I believe any one else can afford not to use them. They are a wonder." \* \* \* \*

# and proposes to purchase a bone-cutter water runs in pipe through the long sheds, and a bountiful supply is kept constantly before them. Shallow boxes filled with road dust are kept for them to wallow in. There are roosts of stair form and also horizontal perches about four feet from the floor, with inclined plane leading to them. He prefers the latter. He says that in the former style

A POULTRY FARM.

Can Large Flocks be Kept-The Breeds. What Has Been Done by Some.

I have been asked a good many times whether a good living can be made from poultry, says a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer. I have generally replied it depends, like other industrial pursuits, more upon the man than upon the business. A few have made a good living for a small family from poultry, while probably more have made a failure. Some, from a small flock of 25 to 30 hens, keeping account of all outlay for feed, etc., and income from eggs and chickens, have figured a net profit of \$1 or perhaps \$1.50 per head, and from that experience have concluded that if they should increase their flock to 1,000 fowls they might reasonably expect a net profit of \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year, a comfortable living income. But if they tried the experiment of keeping 1,000 fowls, or anything near that number, in one flock, they made a disstrous failure.

Perhaps the main cause of failure of large flocks is the fact that so many fowls cannot be kept in a single flock without incurring various fatal diseases, which will cause them to rapidly disappear. Fifty or 60 fowls are about as many as can be safely kept together in one flock. Shall we conclude, then, that 50 or 60 fowls are all a man can keep with profit? Not by any means. If he have room enough he can keep as many flocks as he can watch over, take good care of, protect against vermin and disease, supply with suitable food and afford sufficient space for good air and healthful exercise, and especially for roosting without crowding.

Learning that a man who supplies my family twice a week with good, fresh eggs had started a large poultry yard a little east of the city, I went out there on a pleasant morning in the latter part of May. As you approach the place you perceive two long sheds uniting at right-angles, with numerous windows and sliding doors on the south side of the longer and the east side of the shorter You count 10 doors in the latter and 20 in the former. At the angle of the sheds there is a small barn. These eds were built by a farmer to breed large flock of ewes and lambs into small flocks which could be kept from crowding one another, and all fed from a narrow alley in the rear, through which a car laden with feed could be run on a wooden track past the back door of a very convenient hennery. In front of the pens are open yards or runs, for the fowls in fair weather to run in and scratch and nibble grass.

Mr. H. D. Mack, the proprietor of this poultry farm, an old army veteran, commenced here last Fall, with a small flock for the Winter, which he increased before Spring to 600. The Spring pullets which he put in last Fall, laid handsomely through the Winter in their mainly White and Brown Leghorns. Those breeds lead in numbers now, and White Brahmas, Golden Wyandottes and Indian Games. The Leghorns are perhaps the most prolific layers, but Mr. M. is highly pleased with the Golden Wyandottes. They were produced, like the Plymouth Rocks, by crossing the small Europeans upon the large Asiatics: the Hamburgs, I believe upon the Buff Cochins and Dark Brahmas. They are short-legged, with plump, heavy bodies, short necks, small heads, dark-brown feathers dotted with golden spots, are good layers and good for the table. The Games are not attractive looking, their small heads, long necks, small, slender bodies and long legs being better adapted to a free, wandering life than to confinement, yet they are good layers of large eggs and are good for the table. I picked up a small, blue-black pullet and was astonished at its heavy weight.

As at present arranged, every flock of 60 fowls has a double pen, about 25 by 40 feet, or 800 square feet of shed room, besides a good run outside. There is a cock to every 12 or 15 hens and they are all purebred, although some of the hens are crosses and grades. The pens have earth floors, are kept clean, and the woodwork, roosts, nests, feeding troughs, and watering troughs are freabout the nests, upon the sitting hens, are movable boxes which can be readily ome corn. He obtains meat scraps extent, and cannot be graded as carefully and methodically to all the from the city two or three times a week, "strictly" fresh eggs. The eggs in little details.—Cal. Poultry Tribune.

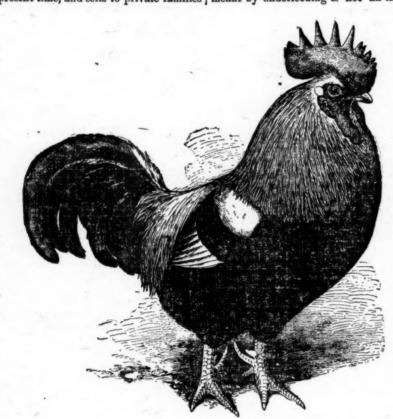
market are largely sold on "confidence" in their quality, and no mistakes can be allowed, as customers will always be suspicious of the merchant or farmer who allows a bad egg to be sold by him.

Colored Dorking.

Of the several varieties of Dorkings, the modern colored are by far the most and cut green bone for them. Pure popular and appear the most likely to attract the American fancy. They seem at once the heaviest and hardiest of them, two points which our breeders have always looked for in the breed. This was the popular color not many years ago. It was in the main, color of the wings and back, not far from the pepper-and-salt marking of the Silver Gray, with a more brownish tint and a heavy lacing bordering the feather. upon the upper perch, filling it too full There was very little gloss in the lacing, for health and comfort, and their void-There was very little gloss in the lacing, or brownish black.

Pampering the Fowls.

Overfeeding and underfeeding are the banes of the poultry business. What is present time, and sells to private families | meant by underfeeding is not an insuf-



in the city for about the retail price of | ficiency of food, but too much of one fresh, the latter—were fresh when laid. an abundance of food that is practically In separating the pens under the shed, and in the fences around the outside runs, much use is made of woven wire. By connecting the small-fruit business with poultry, the right kind of a man derive a handsome income from to 10 acres of good land .- Poultry

all fowls that possibly can will crowd

ings often drop on those below. The

fowls all appear content and healthy.

Not a drooping or crippled fowl did I see in the whole lot. He gathers all

the eggs daily, about 30 dozen at the

Kafir Corn for Poultry.

It is good for little chicks or for old lambs in early Winter and fatten them and little chicks will begin to eat it by for the early Spring markets, and those the time they are a week old, and will 30 pens enabled him to divide up his grow like magic. They are very fond of it, and the music they make while devouring it is enough to gladden the heart of any chicken crank. Their little crops will stick out until you will almost think there are two chicks instead of one-a sort of Siamese twins every pen. These sheds and pens make as it were. But don't worry about them; they will not be crop bound, for the Kafir corn does not swell in their crops. It has this rare quality to such a degree that, even though it be soaked in water over night, it does not swell.

As a feed for laying hens we have found it as good as the best of grains. And for the moulting season we have never had hens lay so well during this period as when fed on Kafir corn. think so much of this grain as a poultry warm, pleasant quarters. They were food that were we living in the city where we could not raise it, we would hire some one to raise it for us, if we could in addition he has Plymouth Rocks, not buy it at the feed store. The first of May is the time to plant it, and it should be planted and cultivated like our common everyday corn.

It is capable of yielding from 25 to 50 bushels of grain per acre, according to season and culture.

[We doubt the statements about this corn being so valuable for laying hens. It is a starchy food and will make too much fat for layers, we think. If fed to laying hens, it ought to be used liberally with bran, oats, rye, and especially with chipped bone or bone meal.

Then it may do.] Mistakes With Eggs. Some of the most careful poultrymen are the ones who send stale eggs to market. During some seasons a visit to any store or market where eggs are sold will convince the skeptical that the merchants have great difficulty in securing strictly fresh eggs. Purchase a few dozen and take them home for examination, and the result will probably be that some of them are unsuitable for use. Now, this condition of the egg market in Summer is one that has always existed, and is due to a lack of system in managing. If the hens are compelled to lay in the poultry house, and the eggs collected daily, there would quently washed with kerosene. Insect be less liability of stale eggs finding their Powder (pyrethrum) is freely scattered way into the basket of fresh eggs; but over \$100 for eggs and \$90 for fowlswhen eggs are picked up in the fencealso upon the laying hens. The nests corners, in the horse-troughs, under the barn, or from other places than the taken out and cleansed. He feeds poultry house, the chances are always and horticulturists, have done as well in wheat and oats at night and a mash of favorable to mistakes. And if one bad three years with dollar for dollar or ground oats, bran and middlings in the egg is found in a hundred, the whole lot morning. In cold weather he feeds is then injured in reputation to a certain of course, that Miss Asbeck attends

The former are sure to be kind, such as grain, the fowls receiving useless to them. Overfeeding is the giving of the fowls an excess of any kind; that is, the keeping of feed before them at all times, or the constant feeding of them under the mistaken supposition that "the more food the more eggs." When fowls are pampered by poultrymen it is not always intentional, for the breeder or poultryman who takes an interest in his flock finds a certain pleasure in supplying all their wants, and in treating them kindly; but he gets them out of condition by pampering, and does not find out until too late that one of the best methods of keeping a flock is to compel the hens to make an effort to help themselves. The best egg-produc-ing material will be a huge pile of leaves or litter on the poultry-house floor, in which the hens can scratch.

What a Woman is Doing.

A Miss Asbeck resides near the La Mesa boulevard, about five miles from San Diego. Three years ago she and her father went on this place, and the lady informs us that after buying 11 hens and a cock, she had 15 cents left with which to carry on the business. Not long since she requested us to visit her poultry farm and advise her as to some matings she desired to make. In the spacious and well appointed yards we found Black Minorcas, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Black Langshans, Bearded Golden Polish, Cornish Indian Games, and a pair of Pearl Guineas. In the improvised ponds east of the chicken department and on the low grounds, was a large flock of mon-strous Pekin ducks in one, and a few Muscovites in another, direct from Hawaii. This lady has now 400 and upwards of fowls, and over 1,000 chicks. When she first began, there was no horse and buggy to convey her and the eggs to market, and for two years she walked, carrying the basket of eggs on her arm, to the end of the electric road, where she took passage the remaining two miles to the city. This Spring she bought a horse and buggy—the egg produce became too large for her to handle the old way. On the premises she has erected eight or nine commodious henhouses, fenced with netting a very large yard for each house, and made the duck ponds, doing most of the work herself, her father being rather elderly and not very strong), and the expense all being met from the poultry products. Miss Asbeck says the chickens pay their own way, furnish the living for the house. and clothing for herself and father, besides giving a good margin for incidentals and improvements. Last December she was the largest exhibitor at the poultry show, winning her share of pre-miums. She sends for the best when she imports stock, last year spending out of the chicken business, remember. Also bear in mind the humble beginning. How many of our business men, farmers three years with dollar for dollar on their investments? It is needless to say,

Hummings.

THE APIARY.

Taking down a board that had a knothole in it from the side of his house, a ing. Farber (Mo.) man found that a swarm of bees had made their hive there and there was 125 pounds of good honey waiting for him. gri

EXTRACTING HONEY.

And the General Management of Col-

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: In the production of extracted honey it is necessary for the apiarist to begin operations as early as March, Supposing the bees were put in proper shape for Winter the Fall before, some warm day in March, when the bees are flying, take your smoker and examine every colony, to see that they have plenty of stores to last them till fruit-bloom comes, which is about the 1st to the 10th of May in this climate (southeastern Kansas,) and also to see if any are queenless. If any are found to be queenless they may be united with one of the weakest in numbers having a queen, after which they should not be opened again till about the first of May, owing somewhat to the weather; they should never be opened in the Spring in cold, windy weather. But now they will need looking after every few days, for now they should be rearing brood and should have from four to seven frames filled with brood. And right here I will state that for extracted honey I want a 10frame hive every time. If any remain weak they are to be helped by drawing from the strongest a frame of sealed brood that is beginning to hatch; and never give more than one frame of brood to a weak colony, lest you make the matter worse by giving them more than the bees can cover and keep warm, and it chill and die and have to be carried out by the bees. Where the brood is taken from the strong colony, fill the vacancy by placing the empty or dry comb from the weak colony in the center of the brood-nest, where it will soon be filled with eggs and larvæ.

Now, when the fruit bloom begins to open, if the weather is warm and dry, there should be a good force of workers in each colony to gather in the nectar, and there will likely be some swarms. When they begin to prepare for swarming, which can be known by the presence of drones in the hive and also by the building of queen cells, I would put on an extra super over the broodchamber, filled with empty combs. The queen will soon find her way up

there if the honey keeps coming in, and that will keep them busy for two or three weeks, and they will not be likely to swarm till after the general honey flow begins, which is about the middle of June. When the flow begins in earnest June. I would put on a second super, putting all the sealed broad in the upper one, the eggs and open brood in the broodnest; and be sure the queen is in the brood-nest or lower section, and put on queen-excluding zinc to keep her there. If the flow is sufficient, there will be little or no swarming, for they will bend their energies toward gathering honey, and as fast as the young bees hatch out of the upper story the bees will fill it with honey and in two weeks the brood will all be out of the two supers and they will be filled with honey and mostly sealed over. When it is two-thirds or more sealed I extract and replace and often get one super filled again, but if the honey-flow is light and just dribs along, there will be swarming and lots of it, but they will be rousing swarms. I will tell you something worth looking after. As soon as the swarm is hived I go through the parent colony and cut out all the queen cells but two, one large, nice one and the other just started, or as near as I can find; then on the eighth day after the swarm issues I open the hive again, and if the young queen is hatched I destroy the other cell, if the young queen has not already done it before I get there, and that will end the swarming for that year.-J. C. BALCH, Bronson, Kans.

Eggs from the Far East.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Will you please inform me if Japan and China are shipping eggs to the United States.—ADAM DOMEK, Fairville, Iowa.

[ We import a great many eggs, especially from China. For the year ended June 30 the importations were: Dozen. 126,033

This was much smaller than the usual amount. We have imported in some years as high as 250,000 dozen eggs from China.—EDITOR AMERICAN FAR-

A Pest of Morning-glories.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I would like to know something about killing the morning-glory. Here in California the morning-glory is getting bad in different places, and it seems that wherever it starts it can't be willed. The root keeps growing Summer and Winter. This country has a mild climate. There surely must be some way of getting rid of it. Plowing and cultivating will not kill it. What is there that will?—FRED Monsen, Colusa, Cal

[This is a hard question to answer. Will not some of our readers give Mr. Monson the benefit of their experience in suppressing the weed ?- EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER.]

A flowering plant is said to abstract from the soil 200 times its own weight in water during its life.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10t and 25t. Get the book at your druggist's and

# THE GARDEN.

Mulch when the first freeze comes. The purpose of mulching in Winter is to prevent alternate freezing and thaw-

> THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN For December.

Who Should Grow Berries?

First of all, farmers everywhere, for family use. The farmer must grow berries or do without. No one can grow them so cheaply as he.

They may be produced ready for pick ing at two cents per quart.

The farmer saves cost of picking, packing, boxing, crating, freight, express, and profits of grower. He gets them at first cost, fresh from

the vines, and to the extent of his own family has the best market in the world -a home market. He can select the best land and loca-

tion on his own farm, and is sure of a profit with half a crop. Farmers can never have ideal homes without the fruit garden. It teaches the lessons of intensified farming, and results

way. Good gardens and poor farms never keep company long.

The growing of berries for family us is easily done. The growing of the berries largely, and selling them in good market, requires considerable skill and a special business tact.

Only those who have good location, good market, and a taste for the business should attempt it. Many small farmers so situated are making a success by com-mencing moderately and increasing acreage from season to season as experience warrants.

Berries should be grown by owners of all village homes, and acreage property dirt from them. in city and village may be profitably used for that purpose.

The market gardener selling his own product can often make an acre or two of berries very profitable.

The business or professional man almost broken with care may recover health and strength in the pleasant walk of horticulture. It is restful to both mind and body.

Many women dependent on their own efforts are securing substantial aid from their gardens; berries and flowers thrive best under the gentle touch of women.

Many a bright boy may receive his first incentive to business and earn his first money by growing berries or vege-tables. Give him a patch of ground and encourage him in this work.

The amateur growing berries for pleasure also gets close to the heart of nature, and in common with every worker of the soil may receive her smile -M. A. THAYER, Sparta, Wis.

Fall Treatment of Strawberries.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: As the strawberry plant grows, or at least weather, when the ground is not frozen, and also ripens its fruit early in the times, this is the best to apply stable manure. Used then as a top-dressing, its value is doubled; for when thus applied its fertilizing powers are not only most effective, but it also acts as a mulch to protect the plants from cold and, most mportant still, to lessen the freezing and heaving of the ground, so damaging to their roots.

For the very best results the strawberry should be repeatedly and liberally manured before planting, while growing, and before making its fruit; but even a not every farmer can spare the time neglected field can be transformed into the most valuable spot on the place by the following Fall treatment: Kill all weeds by shallow scraping with hoes. If in matted rows, thin plants to stand from four to six inches apart. Mix well and apply evenly over the beds, plants and all, at the rate of 100 pounds of muriate of potash and 200 pounds of dissolved bone per acre. Over this scatter evenly over the whole field 10 to 20 two-horse loads stable manure per acre.

Where the application of stable ma nure is very heavy, it is best to defer putting most of it on till ground begins to freeze hard. Part of it should also be drawn off before plants start growth in Spring, and left in middles. But at least 10 large loads, if not lumpy, can be safely used after Oct. 1, provided it is evenly distributed.

As the litter in the manure mulches your plants and keeps the berries clean of grit when they come, your crop will now give you no further trouble till picking begins, unless weeds appear. If they do, they must be pulled or scraped out, or they will at the most critical time appropriate the moisture and plant food, which your crop must have to succeed. -C. W. BLACKNALL, Kittrell, N. C.

A New Rust on the Asparagus. Prof. Halstead, of the New Jersey

Experiment Station, has recently called attention to a rust which has only recently made its appearance on asparagus plants. Judging from the answers he received from circulars sent out to various parts of New Jersey, it would appear that the disease is confined to a few localities; although, as he states, further reports may show that it is doing damage on a wider scale.

Inasmuch as the asparagus plants at the Agricultural College are completely covered with the same rust at the present time, I wish to call the attention of the Massachusetts market gardeners to it, so that they can be on the lookout. A disease of this nature is likely to prove troublesome, and it is well known that rust spores are the last thing to succumb

to any fungicide. The disease, if present, can be readily recognized by the dark-colored dots, or lines, which give rise to a blistered appearance of the stems. The dark spots, or lines, are composed of innumerable spores, which proceed from the mycelium that ramifies through the stem, thus robbing the

plant of its nutriment.
Should the rust be found the best thing to be done in order to check it is to follow the method recommended by Prof. Halstead, which consists in gathering all of the parts of asparagus plants which are above ground and burning. This should be done at once, before the spores have a chance to be scattered.— G. E. Stone, Mass. Agricultural College.

MAKING PINS.

Modern Machines Turn Out 8,000 an Hour.

There is scarcely a woman living who does not use the common and every-day pin every day, more or less; but few, however, ever think how it is made. To complete a pin it has to go through many hands before it is ready for the consumer. It is a very delicate article to handle, and the cost of building the machines to make it is the greatest outlay. The wire from which these pins in better tillage, larger crops, better are manufactured is specially prepared, stock, and improved methods in every and comes to the factory on large reels, very much like gigantic cotton-spools, says the "Dry Goods Economist."

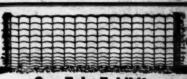
The wire is first turned through eight or 10 little copper rollers. This is to get all the bend and kink out of it: in other words, to straighten it perfectly. After this preliminary operation is completed it is once more wound on a very arge reel, which is attached to the machine that makes the pins. One of these machines makes on an average 8,000 pins an hour, and some large factories will often have 30 or 40 machines at work at one time. After the pins are released from the grip of this machine they are given a bath of sulphuric acid. This removes all the grease and

They are then placed in a tub or barrel of sawdust. Pins and sawdust are next taken together from the barrel, and allowed to fall in a steady stream through a strong air blast, which sepa rates the sawdust from the pins. But as yet they are pointless, and pins without points would not be of much use. In order to point them they are carried on an endless grooved belt, which passes a set of rapidly-moving files. This points them roughly, and, after being passed between two grinding-wheels and forced against a rapidly-moving band, faced with emery cloth, they are dipped in a polishing tub of oil. This latter is a large, slowly-revolving, copper-lined tub, which is tilted at an angle of about 45 degrees. As this revolves, the points keep sliding down the smooth copper to the lower side, and, owing to the constant friction against the copper and each other, receive a brilliant polish and

They go next to the sticker, where they fall from a hopper on an inclined plane, in which are a number of slits. The pins catch in these slits, and, hanging by their heads, slide down to an ap paratus which inserts them in the paper. increases its root growth, even in cold This machine is, perhaps, the most ingenius of all the beautiful and complicated contrivances that help to make Spring, a large part of the manure used and manipulate the pin. It does all should be applied in the Fall. Of all this at the rate of 100,000 pins an hour, and yet a single bent or damaged pin will cause it to stop feeding until the attendant removes the offender. The pins are then stuck into the papers by the machine, which is usually operated by a skilled girl, and then they are ready for shipment to all parts of the civilized world where the common, but necessary, pin is used.—Philadelphia Press.

> Flowers and shrubbery add much to the value of a home, but it is true that needed for their proper cultivation, and it is better not to plant at all than to neglect them afterward; but there yet remain trees and grass, the commonest things which can be used for ornamentation, and the most effective.

The world's population is said to aver age 109 women to every 100 men, while eight-ninths of the sudden deaths are of males.



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THE IMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

77TH YEAR.

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#### RUSSIA AND WHEAT.

Russia, while she has made the farmers of the rest of the world suffer by glutting the wheat market, has apcarently hurt herself not a little. She has recently been feeling our Government with reference to an international agreement fixing the price of wheat, and it is believed that she has made similar advances to the Governments of Great Britain, the Argentine Republic and Australia. The idea advanced is that these Nations, should they see fit to unite in an agreement upon the subject, could fix a price for wheat to be maintained uniformly through various seasons of overproduction and unsatis factory crops caused by drouth or excessive rains, and thus make the prin cipal grain staple upon which the millions of consumers depend for food lmost as unchangeable in value as gold itself has become. This would, it is aroued, enable the producer, in case of an unusually large crop, to store his wheat and obtain thereupon a loan that would tide him over until the wheat was wanted for the world's markets, when he would receive a full and fair price for it.

It is not believed that President Cleveland gave any encouragement to the proposition, but replied that our Government could not think of interfering with the natural laws of supply and demand, and that it has no power to do so even if it had the inclination.

Even if Russia's proposition were at all feasible, no other Nation would entertain it, on account of Russia's wellknown bad reputation in matters of international agreement. She never keeps an agreement any longer than it is to her interest to do so. She would not heritate to unload her wheat at any moment she got a good chance, without the alightest reference to the interests of the

# THE GLEASON HORSE BOOK.

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# IN BLOCKS OF THREE.

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#### THE DINGLEY BILL.

Last year the Republicans in the House of Representatives did what was the McKinley Bill; it took two years to thought to be the very best thing to meet the alarming deficiency in the National revenues. Recognizing their powerlessness to undo the evil work of the Wilson Iniquity, and the urgent need of immediate relief to the Treasury, they passed the Dingley Bill, which they hoped would commend itself to the Democrats and the President as being simply an amendment to the Wilson Bill, and strictly on its lines, to provide for such an increase of revenue as would save the country from further increase of debt and more bonds. They made it strictly an emergency measure, and limited its operation to two years, one of which is

The bill restored wool and some other articles to the dutiable list at six-tenths the duty imposed by the McKinley Bill, and made a general advance of 15 per cent. on all the other duties on the list of the Wilson Tariff. This was a very small advance. For example, hav, which paid a duty of \$4 a ton under the Me-Kinley law, and was cut down to \$2 this country. It is risking nothing to by Wilson, would pay \$2.30. The other rates in the Agricultural Schedule would knowledge of the subject, that any have been changed as follows.

The same and	pendanie noma	
have been changed as fo	ollows:	chemist can find in those liquors a
Horses and mules.	Wilson, Dingley.	thousand times as much prejudicial to
each	20 per et. 23 per et.	health as the German chemists report in
Sheep, each	20 " 23 "	our meats, apples, dried fruits, grain, etc.
Corn, bushel 15 "Oats, bushel 15 "	20 " 23 "	They are much more vulnerable to such
Rye, bushel 10 " Wheat, bushel 25 "	20 " 23 " 23 " 20 " 23 "	an assault, for all drinkers are very sen-
Barley, bushel 30 " Rice, per pound 12c.	30 " 36 " 8 10c92c.	sitive to any allegations as to the
Butter, per pound 6c. Cheese, per pound 6c.	4c. 4.6c.	purity of the beverages they consume.
Beans, bushel 40c.	20 per ct. 23 per ct.	
Honey, gallon 20c. Hogs, pound 15c.	8c. 9.6c.	We buy about \$2,000,000 worth of
Onions, bushel 40c. Eggs, dozen 5c.	20e. 23e. 3e. 3.45e.	wine and beer from Germany a year.
Potatoes, bushel 25c. Flaxseed, bushel 30c.	15e. 17.25e. 20e. 23e.	The profit on this is very great, and the
Vegetables 25 per c		exporters value our trade quite highly.

It was calculated that this might oring as much as \$50,000,000 increase of revenue, and that it should receive unquestioned support from all parties. But the Democrats in the House voted against it, and when it went to the Senate the Finance Committee-having a large Free Silver majority-struck out everything after the enacting clauseall revenue provisions of every kindand substituted a Free Coinage bill. The Free Silver Republicans, led by Senator Teller, and aided by the Democrats, subbornly refused to let it come before the Senate until a Free Coinage Bill was passed. Senater Morrill made two determined efforts in February last to get the original bill before the Senate. The first effort was defeated by a vote of 29 to 21, and the second by 33 to 22.

This is its legislative status to-day. It is in the hands of the Finance Committee, but a majority of the Senate can at any time order it reported back, take it up and pass it.

This should be done, but whether the minds of the Free Silver Republican Senators have been changed any by the election remains to be seen. As we said at the time, their conduct in defeating its consideration last February was simply inexcusable. They sacrificed the interests of their wool-growing and farmer constituents, and became accomplices in plunging the country deeper into debt, without in the least aiding their main

Opposition has been expressed to the Dingley Bill on the ground that it recognizes and attempts to amend an inherently vicious measure. Fear is expressed that if it is adopted it will prevent the passage of a wisely-matured, equitable Tariff such as the country demands shall supersede the Wilson Iniquity. These objections are not well taken. The Dingley Bill is expressly limited in its operations to a year from now, which will give time to prepare 298,000 kilograms. another bill. As to the recognition of the Wilson monstrosity, that is mere quibbling. We have the Wilson Tariff, and must endure it until another is sub- wheat. Then, too, greater quantities stituted. Until then let us minimize its than ever have been exported, still it hurtfulness as far as possible.

### FARM MORTGAGES.

There is no telling when we can get

to the reported adulterants in the wine

and beer exported from Germany to

say off-hand, and without any particular

The German authorities tried to ignore

Embassador Uhl's request, but he has

been persistent in forcing it upon their

attention, and they will have to do

something about it. The best way

would be for our Government to take

the matter up at home, and order a

chemical analysis of all wines and beers

speedily show foreigners that allegations

play at, and that we have more cards in

After we get through with the liquors

\$6,000,000 worth of beet sugar, \$2,000,

rice and rice floor, etc. Here are about

\$18,000,000 worth of stuff very sus-

France is equally vulnerable to re-

taliation. We buy of her every year of

Drugs, chemicals, etc . . . . . \$1,600.000

Careful analyses of these would not

France sells us every year about \$15,-

000 000 worth more than we sell her,

which would make her particularly sen-

THE returns of the imports of Ameri-

can butter into Germany show that the

importation continues to increase. In

look well to customers this side the

ceptible to allegations of impurity.

certain things about-

sitive to this policy.

does not rise, but it must.

our hands than they have.

In his annual Aport Secretary of another bill. It took two years to pass Agriculture Morton says that 72 per pass the Wilson Bill. It will be three cent. of the farms in the United States months before President McKinley is occupied by their owners are absolutely inaugurated. If he should call an extra free from mortgages, or other incumsession at once the bill could not possibly brances. The Seefetary refutes the idea prevailing that the farms of the go into operation before Midsummer. West and South are more heavily bur-In the meanwhile the Treasury will continue to run behind millions of dollars dened with mortgages than those of the East and Northeast. States along the every month, and anticipating the higher North Atlantic, he says, are quite heavily tariff, foreigners would fill our bonded incumbered with farm mortgages, and warehouses with goods, and with wool, New Jersey carries a debt of this kind which, without increasing our revenue, greater in proportion to its farm valuation would take work and wages away from than any other State in the Union. The frequent claim that the farmers are WHY NOT RETALIATE? almost universally in debt, despondent, Embassador Uhl at Berlin and and suffering, he declares to be without foundation, a belittlement of agriculture, Consul General Judd at Vienna seem and an indignity to every intelligent and to have grown very tired of the hypocritical and injurious raid against our practical farmer. The farmers are not agricultural products, and are disposed mendicants nor wards of the Government, to be treated to annuities, but the to kick back, and their kicking reveals some very tender German shins. Emrepresentatives of the oldest, most honor bassador Uhl has been calling attention able, most essential occupation of the

> tions depend for subsistence and pros-Referring to the impression that greater rates of interest are charged for money loaned upon farms than for that loaned upon other kinds of real estate. Secretary Morton states that the rate of interest charged on mortgages upon residential property other than farms averages 84-hundredths of one per cent. less than the rate of interest charged upon

human race, upon which all other voca

WHEAT continues to go up, and will continue to do so for some time yet. The best estimates put the actual needs of Europe at 360,000,000 bushels, with not more than 330,000,000 bushels anywhere in sight. This makes the United States once more the arbiter of the market. Russia, Australia and India are exhausted. The latter two must buy great quantities of wheat instead of selling. The only hope of Europe before the next crop comes in, is from Argenbrought into this country. This would tine, which, being south of the equator, is now harvesting., The burning quesof adulteration is a game that two can tion is how much she will be able to supply, with the general belief that it will not be more than half her usual crop, or about 25,000,000 bushels. If we might take up drugs and chemicals, this prove true, wheat will take a jump. of which we import about \$5,000,000 The lessening amount of our own wheat worth annually from Germany. They coming forward greatly strengthens the are far from strictly pure, we are ceradvance in prices. It shows that our tain. Then, we buy \$1,000,000 of supply is limited, so that a considerable rise does not tempt our farmers to part coffee from Germany annually; about with their grain. We think they are justified in expecting that it will go con-000 of coal tar colors; \$1,682,000 of siderably higher yet.

# PROF. E. E. KAUFMAN,

Professor of Dairying, North Dakota Agricultural College.

Prof. E. E. Kaufman was born in Grant County, Wis., Jan. 11, 1868. At the age of five years his parents moved to Iowa and settled on a farm. The 

 Oils
 1,000,000

 Fish
 700,000

 Wines, liquors
 6,000,000



1893 the quantity of American butter brought to Germany was only 21,500 PROF. E. E. KAUFMAN. kilograms. In 1894 the aggregate was next 14 years were spent in attending 298,000 kilograms; in 1895, 374,000 the district school and working about the farm. He began teaching at the kilograms, and for the first eight age of 19, and kept it up for five years, mouths of 1896 the importation reached during the Winters only, the Summer season working on the farm and attending college. In 1889 he entered the Iowa State Agricultural College, grad-CORN shows an unexplainable slowuating with the degree of Bachelor of ness in sympathizing with the rise in Agriculture in 1892. He was elected Assistant Professor of Agriculture in the Agricultural College of North Dakota in January, 1893, and from that time until May 1, 1893, when he began his duties, he attended the University of Wisconsin, studying with Prof. Craig. him as Professor of Dairying and Dairy-

man to the Station Do You Want Christmas Money? In February, 1896, he was elected Secretary of the State Dairy Association. Now his work is confined to dairying and with the management of the college ereamery. His duties at the College and Dairy Association keep him busily em-

> Dairying in North Dakota is but in its infancy, and many years of hard work are before the one who is to lead her farmers into the right dairy line.

He says: "I used to think the farm was a hard place for a boy to live, but now that I look back upon those days I realize that it was the best kind of a foundation to build upon, and am truly thankful to my parents for the training I there received.

#### PERSONAL.

S. M. Peck, Bolivar, Tenn., says that he as grown as fine corn this year as he ever

George Neal is paying \$1,500 a year cash rental of the Atchison place, in Giles County, Tenn., and thinks that he will make his rent nd a snug sum beside off 120 acres of clover

T. P. Carter, of Humboldt, Tenn., claims the bauner for sweet potatoes. He has one which weighs three and a half pounds and neasures 11x15 inches.

Lewis D. Kelly, a wealthy farmer living near Woodbridge, N. J., is the possessor, among other things, of \$10,000 in Rahway Village bonds. He has been keeping them in a little old-fashioned iron safe in his dining-room. He has had a great deal of trouble een in the habit of leaving it unlocked. had confidence in the honesty of his neigh-bors, which probably they deserved. He also relied on the fact that the windows of the dining-room were pretty effectively blockaded by plants and other things, so that it would be difficult for any one to obtain entrance without making a noise. But on Oct. 29 he discovered that his bonds were gone, and also a new coat. A few days later some school children playing in an old house, discovered the bonds where they had been secreted by the thief. Mr. Kelly now keeps covered the bonds

The Virginia Grange has indersed Grand Master J. H. Brigham for Secretary of Agri-

"Get Better Acquainted with the Cow ' the subject of a new lecture which Secre tary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, is delivering.

J. Weston Plummer, representing an Engish syndicate of fruit growers and capitalists. has been making an investigation of south Missouri as an apple producing region.

Col. Chas. Worker, of Blaine Precinct, the nly one in Pierce Co., Neb., which gave McKinley a majority, has sent the Presid elect a magnificent squash, which just fills a bushel basket, and which is inscribed, Early in November I shall make McKinley

Horace Vose, a veteran turkey dealer Westerly, R. I., who has furnished the White House with Thanksgiving birds for several years, sent three magnificent birds from his yards to three distinguished people. One went to the White House, the resident-elect McKinley, and the third to William J. Bryan.

James Shinn, who died at his home a Niles, Cal., Nov. 1, in his 90th year, was one of the most prominent farmers of the Pacific Coast, where he had resided for over years. He was a man of strong mind and will, progressive in all things, ympathetic, rigidly upright, and extensively popular. He vielded a strong influence for good, and for the development of the best in griculture.

C. Neitert is now owner of the Chapin (Iowa) Creamery, having purchased it very lately. Mr. Neitert has had over 12 years' experience in the creamery business as proprietor and butter maker. He is now making his own outter. He may have his equal in that probut no superior, and it is safe predict a bright future for the Chapin

Henry R. Moore, a farmer living near Los Angeles, Cal., was killed Nov. 1 by a bull naking the fourth tragedy of that kind in the State within a few months

Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara County, Cal., will ship a carload of olive oil to Chicago, the product of his own ranch. A carload consists of 500 cases, each containing one dozen quart bottles, and the weight of the carload will be 24,000 pounds. This is about one-fifth of the output of the oil product of his ranch this season

Mrs. R. Scott, of Portland, Ore., has in her possession a small jar of honey that was taken from the hive in Vermillion County, Ill., in 1852, and was the next year brought by her father's family across Oregon. Honey, as a remedy for colds, croup and bronchial affections, had great vogue with our grandmothers, and, as bees had not at that time been brought to Oregon Territory, and the belief prevailed that they t thrive, on account of the wet and open Winters, this boney was carefully asured as the last that the family likely to have for an emergency. It was ht out from time to time for some years and administered in broken doses in cases of severe colds, but was finally, as honey be came plentiful in the State, put away as a specimen of the condensed In color it is dark amber, having probably been distilled from buckwheat lossoms, and its quality is unimpaired by time. It is brought out on rare occasion and the curious are allowed to sample it gingerly, while its possessor vouches for its age and recites the story of its travels.

Mark Hanna is the owner of a pine-apple and lies on the Biscavne Bay canal about 300 miles south of Jacksonville. It is tended by Uncle Mose Hawkins, who has to send a nonthly report to Mr. Hanna, and he says that he would sooner "grub" an acre of ammock land with the sun at meridian and the mosquitoes in full bloom than to write out "dat 'port ter Marse Hanner."

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FLIRT TO DEATH. By Luke Leary. Published by J. S. Oglivie, New York. Price 25 cents.

The Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country. Price reduced to five cents. Exceedingly cheap for so excellent a magazine. Pubished at 66 Center Street, New York.

The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health. Published at 27 East 21st street New York. Price 10 cents. Proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting

of the North Dakota State Dairymen's Asso ciation, held at Lisbon, Feb. 13-14, 1896, C. E. Kaufman, Secretary. "Sweet Pea Review." Published by the Sunset Seed and Plant Co., San Francisco.

Price 25 cents. A pretty little booklet on the subject of sweet peas, comparing the various varieties and colors, with a few suggestions for their proper care. A book that will be wel-come to all interested in these flowers.

who in private life is Robert joined the writers who are flocking in such numbers to The Ladies' Home Journal. 'Droch" commences in the December issue of that magazine a series of "Droch's which will hereafter be a Literary Talks,' regular editorial feature of the Journal. Mr. Bridges will aim his work more directly at girls, and gossip about books rather than re-view them. They will be, in short, "liter-ary talks."

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is the first of the Christmas magazines to appear, and it is in every respect a beautiful number. Under the title "A Magic Island," Beatriz B. de Luna writes entertainingly of the picturesque Catalinas of California; Cornell University is described by Herbert Crombie Howe in the second paper of the profusely illustrated series on "American Universi-ties and Colleges;" Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard tells something of the "Character and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee," and among the illustrations to this article is the last por trait of the great Confederate; there is an interesting paper on pottery by Lawrence Men-denhall.—Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York. Price 25 cents.

We have from The Reliable Incubator and We have from The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., their annual 168 page illustrated Poultry Guide and Catalog. It is brim full of information pertaining to the raising of poultry, incubation, etc. It has a handsome illuminated lithographed cover showing the young chicks from their incubator, halftone facsimiles of the medal transmisse at the World's Columbian Expension of the Mondal of th rewards at the World's Columbian Exposition, with a history of incubation, from

the Egyptians to the present time. Short talks pertaining to Farm," "Feeding for Eggs," "Duck Farming," "Marketing Poultry," "Hatching," Duck Farm-Rearing of Poultry " and many kindred sub-

worth many times its value. To successfully develop your work in the poultry business, you need this book.

### THE MARKETS.

#### Produce.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Barley—Export feeding 6. Buckwheat—The dealings in car lots of buck-

Buckwheat—The dealings in car lots of buck-wheat are slow, with prices quoted at 36.37, c. 1.f. track for prime State

Buttor—Holders have been getting a shade more money for fancy selections of both creamery and State dairy. Receipts are rather light, particularly of the choice varieties. Other grades, including Western factory and imitation creamery, are reported to be quite firm, with a moderate jobbing demand. We quote: Creamery, Western, extras, 23, firsts, 201a22; econds 1.20; thirds, Halle: State, finest, 21a22; common to prime, 14a20; Western, June extras, 184a19; seconds to firsts, 13a18; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, Fall made, extras, 18419; firsts, 15a16; seconds, 15a14; Welsh tubs, extras, 18a19; seconds to firsts, 13a16; tubs, extras, 18a19; seconds to firsts, 13a16; tubs, extras, 18a19; seconds to firsts, 13a16; tubs, tate dairy, hall-firm conds, 13a14; Welsh tubs, 8419; firsts, 15a16; seconds to firsts, 13a16; tubs, 5xtras, 18a19; seconds to firsts, 13a16; tubs, 2xtras, 18a17; firsts, 14a15; State dairy, firkins, tras, 16ja17; firsts, 14a15;

tras, 16/117; firsts, 14/115; State dairy, firkins, choice, 15/116; firsts, 14/15.

Cheese—The market has a good, firm undertone, with prices only a fraction higher. Receipts have not been excessive, and the moderate demand from local buyers has enabled holders to maintain their grip on the market. Small-size full cream has ruled very steady, with a satisfactory jobbing demand. We quite: State, full cream large. Sontember colored State, full cream. large, September, colored, fanev, 101; white, fancy, 104; October, white, choice, 94:04; cocord, choice, 94:04; good to prime, 94:04; common to fair, 74:38; small, September, colored, fancy, 104:04; white, fancy, 10; October, good to choice, 94:0;

October, good to choice, 9a91. Eggs—The market is in a very steady position, with former prices maintained and arrivals in excellent condition owing to the sudden change in the weather. Refrigerator goods rather more active, at firm prices. Western limed and other varieties quiet, but firmly held. We quote: Nearby, new laid, fancy, selected, per doz., 27; Pennsylvania, country marks, average bost, 25a25; Western, fresh gathered, fancy, 24; do fair to prime, 22a25; Southern fresh gathered, prime, 22a25; do fair to prome, 25a25; do fair to prome, 25a25; do fair to good, 25a21.

Potatoes—There is little change in the potato market. Receipts continue heavy and largely inferior. Prime lots of both white and sweet potatoes are in fair demand at steady prices. Ordinary grades are hard to move at inside quotations. We quote: Maine, per sack, 100a, 1.0; sweet potato, a, Virginia, yellow, per bbl., 60a80.

Vegetables-The market for onions shows Vegetables—The market for official shows some improvement owing to lighter supply. Southern cucumbers are held steady, with good demand reported. Cauliflowers are irregular far quality and neglected. Wax beans and egg plant are dull and weak. String beans doing well at fair prices. Choice green peas and lettuce held firmly. We quote: Cauliflower, common to prime, per bbl., 50al 00; Brussels arrents, per quart. 3a7; cucumbers, Florida. fertuce neid firmly. We quote: Caulinower, common to prime, per bbl, 50:100; Brussels sprouts, per quart, 3a7; cucumbers, Florida, per crate, 75a1.50; grile, per 109 bunches, 5:00s.5:50; green peas, North Carolina, per basket, 1.00a2.00; parsnips, per bbl., 75a1.50; wax, prime, green, per bushel basket, 75a1.50; wax, prime, rreen, per bushel basket, 75al 50; wax, p pushel basket, 75al 00; inferior, 50a60; or Sastern, white, per bbl., 2 50a4 50; red, per

with business very moderate, and mar selling above \$1.40. Beans, marrow, ct bushel, 1.35a1.40; fair to good, 1.15a1.30; bushel, 1.33a1.40; fair to good, 1.15a1.30; medium choice, 1.124a1.15; pen, choice, 1.024a1.0 medium or pen, fair to good, 90a1.00; white kie ney, choice, 1.25a1.60; red kidney, choice, 1.4 fair to good, 1.20a1.35; yellow eye, choice, 1.35. Fresh Fruits—Apples are weak and heavy o account of heavy receipts, Good apples at selling at 65c. per bbl., while the choicest varieties seldom exceed 1.00. Grapes are meeting fair demand at steady prices. Penrs are du and easy. Cranherries are steadier. Florid fair demand at steady prices. Pears are dull and easy. Cranberries are steadier. Florida oranges are coming into market in small lots, and range from 3.00 to 5.00 per box. Apples, Pound Sweet, per bbl., 1.00al.25; Snow, per bbl., 125a2.00; Northern Spy, 75al 25; King, 1 00al 50; Baldwin, 75:90; Greening, 75a90; common, 50a70; pears, Duchess, per bbl., 2 50a3 50; grapes, Western New York Niagara, fancy, 22a25; plain, 18a20; infacior, 8al0.

Bis20; inferior, 8a10.

Rice—The market shows steadiness, with a good demand for both domestic and foreign, and full prices are paid for prime stock, which is mostly wanted by the trade. Common, 3438; is mostly wanted by the trade. is mostly wanter by the trade. Common, quor; ordinary, 34a24; fair, 34a4; good, 44a4; prime, 44a5; choice, 54a54; fancy, 54a6. Honey—There has been very little feature to Honey—There has been very little feature to the market since last report. Top grades of both State and California are firmly sustained, but have a fair demand in a local way. Otherwise the market is very quiet, but fairly steady. State, white clover, comb, fancy, per lo., 12a121; poor to prime, 10a11; buckwheat, comb, per lb., 5a61; white clover, extracted, per lb., 5a61; buckwheat, extracted, per lb., 4a41; extracted, per lb., 6a61; Southern, 41. Bee-wax—Pure wax will not bring over 27c. a pound, and has to be extracted to exceed 28. Live Poultry—The market has developed pronounced strength in consequence of moderate supplies, present and prospective, a good demand from the local trade and fair condition of arrivals. For fowls 9 has been a popular figure, chickens at 8, and turkeys selling freely at 104, and when extra choice at 11.

Dressed Foultry—Teed packed Turkeys, old, mixed weights, per lb., 10a11; young, dry-picked, choice, per lb., 11; good to prime, 10a10; young scalded, chloce, per lb., 11; good to prime, 10a10; young, scalded, chioce, per lb., 11; good to prime, 10a10; young, 10

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The demand for wool is very much quieter. There is less interest mani-cated by manufacturers and a few of them have been in the marke beyond those purchasng. The market, however, remains about as irm as before, with less extremist views heard

rom. For Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces there is a quiet call for all grades, with little of impor-tance in the inquiry. The bulk of the wool is strongly held. We quote in this market Ohio X, 18a17; Ohio XX, 18a19; Ohio XX and above, g wools we note a fair inquiry, but

In combing wools we note a fair inquiry, but not very marked sales. The wool is, however, very strongly held. Delaines are reported as rather quieter, but being maintained very strong. We quote this week Ohio delaine, 20; Michigan, 18; unwashed quarter-blood combings, bal6; and three-eighths at bale; washed combings we quote at 21, for No. 1, and 21, for No. 2.

comomgs we quote at 21, for No. 1, and 21, for No. 2.

Texas wools show very little change. The demand has been unimportant and without feature, prices being generally about the same. We quote, clean, 26 for fine and 23a25 for medium Fall wools. In Spring wools, fine, 12 months' growth, clean, 3ia32, and from six to eight months' growth, 25a28, and six to eight months' growth is worth, 25a28, and six to eight months' growth, 25a27.

For Oregon wools we notice a small trade, with no special interest in any particular line. Prices are unchanged. We quote prices, clean, as follows: Eastern No. 1, 30a31: No. 2, 28a29, Vailey No. 1, 28a23, and No. 2, 27a28.

California wools are reported as quiet and

California wools are reported as quiet and without special interest. Prices are unchanged. without special interest. Prices are unchanged. Scoured quotations are as follows: 29a31 for northern free 12 months, and 23a29 for eight months; 28a20 for southern 12 months, and 25a26 for six and eight months. Fall wools are quoted at 24a26 for free and 23a24 for defective.

For pulled wools we note some inquiry and quite a fair trade. Both As and Bs are again in decount and are reported.

For pulled wools we note some inquiry and quite a fair trade. Both As and Bs are again in demand and are reported as firm, with no change in prices. We quote on a scoured basis as follows: Fine A, 23:43: A supers, 29:30; B supers, 23:27; C supers, 23:24; fine combing, 31:33; western extra, 29:32.

Territory wools are much less active, although quite a fair volume of wool is being soid. The inquiry is quite a general one, and prices are very strongly sustained. We quote scoured basis Montana fine, 31:33; fine medium, 31:32; medium, 23:31; Wyoming and Utah fine, 30:32; fine medium, 29:30; medium, 27:23.

For foreign wools the market is reported as fairly active. The interest in Australians still continues, and some interest was observed as to the course of the opening of the sales in London. The majority of holders of these wools are very firm in their views and prices are well sustained Carpet wools are rather quieter, but are held with considerable firmness.

We quote the seiling prices of the market for leading descriptions as follows:

We quote the sciling prices of the market for ading descriptions as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1 fleece .... souri i-blood combing.

1				-	
Montar	a medium				
					8 a
					7 a
					7 B
Georgia	mand stones	ww smeath	m	****	7 8
Tores	pring mediu	70		*****	14 a
Toyass	pring fine, I	der to the			9al
Texas	pring tine, 6	to 8	*******		9 B
Toxass	pring medic	to e mos	*******		8 a
Texas	pring media	m, 9 to 8	шов		8 8
Kentur	ky i-blood o		*******	*****	7 8
					14 a
Tower	ky f-blood o	nothing		*****	14 11
Unman	hed fine Ohi	o and Mic	higan .		12 a
Linmer	chantable O	mio	*******		14 a
					12 a
					9 a
Waston	ulled	*********			8 a
Califor	n super	*********			
Califor	nia spring				
					8 11
Oregon	east				
Oregon	fancy	* * * * * * * * * * * *	**** ****		9 11
Oregon	fine valley				9 a
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Carpot	woole Alon	*********			10 a
Carpet	wools, Alep	po	********	*****	91:1
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44	44 Comi	A	********		7 13
66	44 Done	ova			11+1
46					
- 11	4 Pons	koi comb	ing		15 a
	. Mast	TRICING			0.0
46	CR 62(38)	M 124 13			63
44	Knoi	assan	*****		11
37	A term	WLWISO			10
NEW	YORK, Nov	. 28-Bus	dness in	wool	s is l

no means active or general, and just at the no means active or general, and just at the moment the majority of operators, buyers and seliers alike, are laboring under the feeling of considerable perplexity. Of course the between season's character of the goods market must get credit as quite an important quicting factor, but that in itself could only be considered a feature of temporary character, and matters of more important nature occupy attention. Of domestics the sales have again tention. Of domestics the sales have again been principally of pulled, and, with stocks now pretty weil sold down, expled with the higher prices asked by killers for wooled sheepskins, pullers are talking stiffer and mostly asking one cent per pound advance, with some evidence that in a few cases it might be secured. Only limited assortments of Texas and Territory wools can be reached, with some selections obtained therefrom, and no difficulty in obtaining full former rates, at which sales have been made.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 - The market has PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28—The market has been very quiet. Manufacturers, who had bought freely before the elections, have been holding off, and others have continued operations on a cautious basis, owing to the advanced views of sellers. The latter are generally demanding at least le. above the pre-election price basis, and in some cases more. Here and there, for special grades to meet some pressing requirements, buyers have paid the advance, but most of them have declined to follow the market up pending the obtainment of larger orders and better prices for their products. Changed conditions and prospects in this country are expected to of sales. Holders here are confident and are indifferent about selling except at the advance asked. There is much uncertainty about the date of anticipated turiff legislation, and the possibility of heavy imports of wool and it products before a new law can become operative tends to modify bullish views of the situation.

#### Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Wheat ruled weak all day ad closed at a decline of 14. It was due almost and closed at a decline of 14. It was due almost entirely to liquidation, as the news as a rule favored higher prices. The weakness was com-municated to other grain markets, corn closing to lower and oats to lower. Provisions held up stubbornly, closing 5c. lower to 5c higher. A good deal of London December wheat was thrown on the market in the forenoon, those who expected to get wheat on their those who expected to get wheat on their purchases for this month in time to ship it East before the closing of navigation were among the sellers. Longs who had any profits were inclined to realize and secure it, while those who had a loss also sold out, fearing that the loss might be increased, as the speculative situation seemed very uncompromising for the moment from the bulks' standpoint. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to only 30 cars, as compared with 45 last week, and 83 last year. Chicago receipts were 32 cars, against 37 last week, and 173 last year. These figures, however, had no effect on the market. By 12 o'clock the price had worked down to 81. The feeling continued weak and depressed in the afternoon, although the price recovered is.

The following shows the range in prices Open. High. Low. Close, OATS --PORK-LARD-RIBS-

Cotton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The early Liverpool ables showed less decline than expected, in cables showed less decline than expected, in view of the pronounced weakness developed by our market yesterday afternoon, and as the movement at the ports has recently shown movement at the ports has recently shown some tendency to subside, the first call devoped an advance of 2a5 points. Trading, however, was very slack, and apart from a little buying for Southern account early in the session, the market was entirely dependent upon the local contingent for business. Before 12 o'clock the advance was lost under local pressure, German houses leading the selling in the afternoon there was a moderate local trading, with prices averaging rather on the theory of lighter receipts. The was steady at a net advance of 4a5 points The following shows therange of prices:

Op'g. High. Low. 7.56 7.60 7.65 7.67 7.73 7.75 7.79 7.79 April ..... Norrolk, VA., Dec. 2—Cotton steady, Middling 7; low middling, 6; good ordinary, 6 3-16; receipts, 2,649 bales; exports to the continent, 180 bales; coastwise, 4,488 bales; sales, 237 bales; stock, 72,305 bales.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 2—Cotton quiet, Middling 7; low middling, 7; good ordinary, 6; net receipts, 100 bales; gross, 1,989 bales, exports coastwise, 1,500 bales; stock, 14,475 bales.

Live Stock. CHICAGO, Dec. 1. - Market slow and 10 to 18

lower; heavy packers off most; light, 3 25a 3.60; mixed, 3.25a3.60; heavy, 3 05a3.55; rough, 3.05a3.15; Tough, 5.35; cows and heifers, 1.60a4; Texas steers, 2.75a 4.15; stockers and feeders, 2.75a3.90.

# The Cotton Crop.

Latham, Alexander & Co., of New York, have just issued their annual estimate of the cotton crop of the United States for 1896, '97. On Nov. 5 they mailed 3,500 letters to selected correspondents-banks, bankers, cotton commission werchants, brokers, proprietors of public gins, railroad officials, and planters, covering every cotton-growing County in the Southern States, asking their opinion as to the probable yield in their respective localities. In response to these letters they have received 2,249 replies, of average date Nov. 10, from which they make the following estimate

						Bales.
	255	letters	makes	Alabams	erop	946,000
AV. OI	191	40	00	Arkansas	+6	657,004
68			64	Florida	0.0	55,000
	39		66	Georgia	48	1,220,000
44	357		88		44	494,000
0.0	96	6.0		Louisiana	61	964,000
64	247	68	4.0	Missis-ippi		
44	221		6*	North Carolina	64	434,000
	212		4.0	South Carolina	0.6	717,000
		44	68	Tennessee, etc.		284 (900
44	144					2,251,000
44	478	49	8-9	Texas, etc.,		2,201,000

The great mass of these letters, they state, indicates that the crop this year is from three to five weeks earlier than usual, that it has been marketed with great rapidity, on account of stringent money and urgent demands of merchants to make collections previous to the election, and that picking at this date is nearer completion than ever before. Where any top crop has been reported it has been seriously injured, if not destroyed, by frost, and from a large section of country no top crop is reported

#### January, 1894, a farm dairy was started ATTENTION, BOYS! at the college, and he was placed in That clever literary raconteur, "Droch," charge, and remained so until August, 1895, when the Board of Trustees created the department of dairying and elected

WE WILL GIVE YOU A CHANCE TO EARN IT.

We want a boy in every neighborhood to canvass for subscribers to THE AMERICAN FARMER. We will give a boy the best chance ever offered to make his pocket-money this Winter. It is a big thing. Let every boy who reads this write to us at once for the terms. Any live boy

can easily make a pocketful of money in a few weeks. Write to THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Washington, D. C.

# THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Claims and Grievances—Augustus High, Washington State; Aaron Jones, Indiana; S. H. Messick, Delaware; Mrs. Martha Wilson, Illinois; Mrs. E. L. A. Wiggins, Maine. Dormant Granges—Oliver Wilson, Illinois; George W. Baird, Minnesota; W. K. Thomp-George W. Baird, Minnesota; W. K. Thompson, South Carolina; Mrs. Frankie M. Greer, California; Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, Kansas. Accounts—A. B. Judson, Iowa; C. H. Rnott, West Virginia; H. E. Huxley, Wisconsin; Mrs. S. W. Thompson, South Carolina; Mrs. M. Louise Bell, Vermont. Mileage and Per Diem—W. W. Greer, California; Edward Wiggin, Maine; W. K. Thompson, South Carolina; Mrs. A. I. Bowen. Connecticut; Mrs. Maggie Jones, Verdiana.

Finance-A. H. Hale, New York; J. A. Newcomb, Colorado; S. O. Bowen, Connecti-ent; Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Minnesota; Mrs. E.

P. Wilson, Mississippi Digest—S. L. Wilson, Mississippi; H. E. Huxley, Wisconsin; Thomas G. Hazard, Rhode Island, Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, New Hampshire; Mrs. Mary S. Huxley, Wiscon-

ual-E. D. Howe, Massachusetts; W.

Ritual—E. D. Howe, Massachusetts; W. W. Greer, California; S. H. Messick, Delaware: Mrs. J. Sarah Wedderburn, Virginia; Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Mississippi.
Order of Business—C. H. Knott, West Virginia; J. A. Newcomb, Colorado; John T. Cox. New Jersey; Mrs. Ann E. Devries, Maryland; Mrs. Ida V. High, Washington

Constitution and By-Laws-A. P. Reardon, Kansas; Thomas G. Hazard, Rhode Island John T. Cox, New Jersey; Mrs. Ida V. High ington State; Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Penn-Co-operation—H. O. Devries, Maryland; E. D. Howe, Massachusetts; T. R. Smith, Ohio;

Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frankie M. Greer, California. WILL OUTLINE GRANGE'S POLICY.

Resolutions-Edward Wiggin, Maine; A. Judson, Iowa; George B. Horton, Michigan: Mrs. S. L. Bowen, Connecticut; Mrs.

G. Smith. Ohio. Good of the Order—George B. Horton, Michigan; S. V. Bowen, Connecticut; O. H. Hale, New York; Mrs. S. L. Hilleary, Oregon; Mrs. Martha Wilson, Illinois.

Foreign Relations-G. W. Baird, Minne 80ta: W. M. Hilleary, Oregon; Leonard Rhone, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Rachel E. Cox, New Jersey; Mrs. Lena M. Messick, Dela

Education-Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Minne sota: Mrs. Lucy G. Smith, Ohio; Mrs. S. L. Hilleary, Oregon; H. O. Devries, Maryland, W. Thompson, South Carolina. Transportation—S. H. Messick, Delaware Jones, Indiana; A. R. Reardon, Kanas; Mrs. Ann E. Devries, Maryland; Mrs. Sarah Wedderburn, Virginia.

Agriculture-T. R. Smith, Ohio; Augustus Washington State; Oliver Wilson, is; C. J. Bell, Vermont; Mrs. A. M. Michigan; Mrs. Maggie Hale, New York; Mrs. Mary M. Reardon, Kansas; Mrs. Mary A. Bachelder, New Hampshire.

Immediately after the announcement of standing committees a recess was taken antil 2:30 o'clock. When the meeting reconvened, reports and papers were read, described the progress of the work of the Grange in the different sections of the country. All of the reports were hopeful in indicated that the work of the Grange is being felt generally.

### THIRD DAY,

Reports from the Various States - The Grange Generally in a Thriving Con-

FRIDAY, Nov. 13. It was precisely 9:30 o'clock when Worthy Master Brigham's gavel announced that the meeting was called to order, which announcement he supplemented by saying the meeting would open in the fourth Resolutions relating to pure food and dairy products were referred to the Com mittee on Resolutions, and the Grange took up the reports from States. These reports proved to be of considerable interest to the nembers, for they presented knowledge actual condition of the Order in the different sections of the country. From the reports read it was apparent that the Order is stronger in the East and West than in the Brother O. H. Hale said of New

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of New York still lives and is in a stronge, healthy condition; is growing in power and usefulness, not alone to the mem ers of the Order, but every farmer State is being benefited. As the noble prin-Sples of the Order are better understo opposition ceases, and the bonds of fraterna e and encouragement are extended to our Order. Since the last session of the National Grange 27 new Granges have been organized Most of these Granges are in Counties where Granges have not heretofore been formed and their members are among the most sub-

We have 19 Grange insurance companie carrying 18,483 policies, amounting to \$37,-648,342. We have paid for losses in three years \$227,395, costing \$6.04 per thousand dollars for three years, being a saving to our members of \$149,087 over stock companies at

W. M. Hilleary, of Oregon, informed the members of the Grange that Oregon State Trange was organized in September, 1873, and its jurisdiction at that time extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and from the British line to the Golden State

Eight years ago," said Brother Hilleary,
"Washington State Grange was carved out of this great territory and set up housekeeping on her own account. During the yes the last Grange in Idaho became dormant, and its charter has been revoked. The Grange in Oregon is prosperous. Nine new Granges have been organized within the year just past, and six of these during the quarter ng Sept. 30. We expend all of our sur-revenue in lecture work. Our mutual insurance is a growing success, and all Oregon Patrons are proud of the association, which saves money to its members and give good protection against loss by The Grange takes a lively interest in the

State Agricultural College.

Much interest was manifested in the re port of Brother Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylrania, who said that there were organized during the year 18 Granges, with 346 charter members, and there were 1,358 initiated to membership. The total increase of membership during the year was 1,704. The total amount paid the National Grange during the year was \$1,540.81.

'A year's experience," he said, "ha demonstrated the wisdom of our Grange egislation in securing the creation of a State Department of Agriculture, with a Secretary in the Governor's Cabinet and special bea of scientific departments. The Secretary has been enabled by this organization to bring about a general control of the entire depart-ment in the interest of the agricultural class. The Dairy and Food Commissioner has nearly crushed out the oleomargarine business, and has entered into a thorough investigation of food adulterations, condemning many of the so-called articles of food, prosecuting frauduent vanders, and turning over into the State and County treasuries over \$12,000 in the

way of fines. The Grange in Pennsylvania has don The Grange in Pennsylvania has cone much towards building up a co-operative system of trade for the purchase of supplies and sale of farm products. Under the liberal system of trade established by our State organization, the humblest member may buy his farm implements and supplies in single implement for broken packages, to suit purchaser, at

wholesale prices, without the intervention of agents, thus saving from 20 to 25 per cent. upon his purchase. Commission houses have also been established for the sale of grain and produce, whereby the products of the farm are handled upon the same terms as that of the general designs?"

he general dealers."
Of South Carolina, W. K. Thompson said "The Grange is again on rising ground," and he predicted that it would increase daily numbers and prosperity.
On behalf of Vermont, C. J. Bell reported

that while the State was not as progressive in Grange matters as some States, yet four Granges were organized during the year, and Brother A. J. Wedderburn spoke of Vir-

ginia: "We have recently revived an old Grange with 44 members. Many of our ranges are weak, but the farmers of the Old Dominion will always be ready to do their full share in the work of upbuilding agriculture and all other pursuits. The Worthy Master kindly agreed to assist us financially in the State, but I felt then that the time had not come when money and work could be judiciously expended. I now believe that a indicious expended. believe that a judicious expenditure of work will result in an increase of membership and the organization and reorganization of Granges. I am assured of revived interest in many sections of our grand old State. I am pleased to report that for the first time in years our treasury actually has a surplus,

H. E. Huxley reported that Wisconsin Grange work had been interrupted by the re-cent political campaign, but predicted a revival of interest in it, now that the normal

condition of the State had been reached. S. H. Merrick, of Delaware, reported that the interest being manifested in Grange work in that State was encouraging, and a similar report concerning Michigan was read by

George B. Horton.

The condition of the Order in Mississippi was deprecated by S. L. Wilson, but he said he looked forward to a more hopeful condition in the near future. Of the Mississippi Agri-cultural and Mechanical College he said: "The wisdom of the past liberal policy of the General and State Governments was apparent in fostering the cause of industrial edu-cation, by the new lines of enterprise and industrial developments, which are being suc-cessfully inaugurated and carried out at the ollege. With the various departments of struction, the farm and dairy, garden and orchards, shops and laboratories, the college is giving to the young men of the State a aste and fondness for industrial pursuits, and he system of education thoroughly equips them with that knowledge and special training so necessary to success in life.

N. J. Bachelder spoke in glowing terms about the condition of the Grange in New Hampshire, saying the membership is now 18,500, and indicates a yearly increase of 1,000 members for 13 years. "During the hoto members for 13 years. "During the past year 20 subordinate Granges were established, making 220 active Granges in a State with less than 240 towns," said Mr. Bachelder, "and less than 32,000 farms." He said the Grange fire insurance companies saved much to the members of the Grange.

The Committee on Division of Labor submitted a report relative to the Master's annual address, which was adopted. The re port says: '

MASTER'S ADDRESS SUBDIVIDED.

"Those parts of the address that are inder the respective heads of first organizers, the press, public meetings of farmers, and including the opening paragraph, are hereby recommended to be referred to the Committee on Good of the Order; second, those parts under the heads of agriculture, agricultural conditions and Department of Agriculture, to the Committee on Agriculture; third, the parts included under the heads of single tax, free mail delivery, citizenship, the osition of the Order, to the Committee on Resolutions.

Brother T. R. Smith offered a resolution. which was adopted, extending an invitation to Dr. Wiley, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, to deliver a lecture before the range at 10 o'clock to-day on "Food Adulterations.

Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution on "reciprocity treaties," which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. At this point Prof. W. B. Atwood, Director

of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, was introduced by Worthy Master Brig-The Professor made a few remarks of a hopeful character concerning agriculture, nd he was followed by Mrs. Carrie E. Twing, of New York, who also spoke briefly, but deasantly, and then the Grange adjourned for the day. Last night the Grange met as a lodge at Typographical Temple and worked on the seventh degree.

During the afternoon the members in small parties visited the Capitol, Mount Vernon, Arlington, and Department buildings, and were more than pleased with what they saw.

# FOURTH DAY.

Address by Prof. Wiley-Resolutions and Reports-Executive Committee's Report-Protection and Bounties. Visit to the White House-Adjournment.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14. The session opened in the fourth dezree, and after some unimportant business was disposed of a recess was ordered to enable Dr. W. H. Wiley, Chemist of the Agricultural Department, to make the address he had been invited to deliver. was escorted to the platform by Dr. John Trimble, General Secretary, and was introduced to the members by Worthy Master Brigham. The Doctor's remarks were confined to food adulterations, and were very well received. He spoke extemporaneously but promised to reduce his address to writing, so that it may be printed in the journal

Brother H. O. Devries, of Maryland, introduced a resolution asking that some action be taken to secure farmers a fair chance to dispose of their goods at the markets in this He claimed that the stands are now controlled by monopolies to the exclusion of farmers. The resolution was referred to the committee on co-operation.

RESOLUTIONS SENT TO COMMITTEES. A resolution introduced by Brother E. D. was referred to the Committee on Ritual Brother Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania offered a resolution to the effect that measure be taken to have the civil service amended, so that all persons appointed to agricultural functions shall pass an examinaion in practical agriculture. The resolution was referred to the proper committee. So, too, was a resolution relating to the free delivery of mails in rural districts, offered by Brother A. P. Reardon.

Wilson, of Illinois, said that during the year five new Granges had been established in his State, and many had been reorganized. "Our people," he said, "are learning the a of co-operation. We have made

for buying and selling. The plant of the Patrons' Manufacturing Company, located near Springfield, is about completed, and will be turned over to the directors for the manu

facture of farmers' implements."

Brother A. B. Judson, of Jowa, reported that the Order was slowly but surely growing, and Brother John T. Cox made a similar report for New Jersey. Brother Thomas R. Smith, of Ohio, said that 28 new Granges had been organized and 24 dormant ones had been reorganized during the year. He said the Grange Legislative Committee watched Ohio legislation with beneficial results.

Brother Augustus High, of Washington State, reported that the prospects for the Grange were good in his State, but that organization had been retarded by low prices received for farm products. He added: "The present rise in wheat was of but little hersefit to Washington State hersus little benefit to Washington State, because the farmers had practically disposed of the crops before the rise in prices."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. The Executive Committee, in its report to

the Grange, said: "Previous to the 19th annual session, in 1885, the funds were invested in Government bonds, and required but little or no asibility on the part of the committee At that ression the bonds were ordered to be sold on the market, and the money was placed under the control of the Executive Committee, to invest in real estate securities The same was loaned to farmers, in sums of not less than \$1,000, on five years' time, at 6 per cent, interest, and notes taken, secured by first mortgages on good farms, valued at the time at not less than double the amount

of the investment. The interest was promptly paid during the five years, but as the date of maturity of the notes approached, in a large majority of cases an extension of time of payment of the principal was asked. Upon a careful inspection of the farms, the curities seemed to be ample, notwithstanding the depreciation in the cash value of real estate which had then taken place, and the time of payment was extended by consent only, and without the specification of time. further depreciation in farm values, which has taken place in the last few years, has given the committee some apprehension that ultimately it may become necessary to institute foreclosure proceedings in a few cases where the security may become insufficient on account of non-payment of interest, but are hopeful that the interest will be paid committee relieved of such an unpleasant duty.

REAL ESTATE LOANS OUTSTANDING "At the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895, the balances of the accounts stood as follows:

Total..... Showing an increase of funds during \$ 361 99

fiscal year...

Amount of interest due and unpaid
Nov. 11, 1896

"The annual settlements with the Secretary, Treasurer, and Lecturer have been made, and the books and vouchers of these officers have, as usual, been found correct and in proper order. There was appropriated for lecture and editorial work \$2,000, of which \$1.918.54 has been expended.

"As instructed at the last annual session your committee has endeavored, by the best available means at its command, to disseminate information among farmers as to the purposes of the Grange and the advantages it ffers the farmers of our country. To end your committee has inaugurated the publication of a National Grange Quarterly Bulletin, for the purpose of transmitting in-formation from the National Grange to the subordinate organizations, with a view of bringing about a uniformity of work and a concentrated effort of the entire Order, not cultural information, but also to secure legislation for the promotion of the general prosperity of the agricultural class. But, with the pending Presidential political contest, progress was necessarily slow; still, some practical results were accomplished, esly in the legislation securing the pure food laws and the passage of the act known as the filled cheese law.

INTERESTED IN ECONOMIC QUESTIONS. "At no time in the history of our country have the people taken such an intense inter est in economic questions as in the late politi-cal contest, which we trust will secure the inauguration of a policy that will restore to the farmers an era of higher prices for their products and relieve the present greatly depressed condition of agriculture.

'In settling the monetary and tariff policy of this country the rights of the agri-cultural class must be respected, as well as the rights of moneyed institutions, as the prosperity of the country depends upon the general profitableness of all our industries. The farmers, comprising nearly 50 per cent. of the population of our country, become the princial customers of our manufacturing institutions, as millions upon millions of dollars worth of machinery and agricultural supplies are used by the farming class; therefore the manufacturers and moneyed institutions can customer.

"Upon the prosperity of agriculture de pends the prosperity of other industries, and under just, economic conditions the pros-perity of other industries will contribute to

the prosperity of agriculture.

"Agriculture at the present time is suffering from disproportionate burdens, which, if long continued, may cause such disastrous results as have overtaken the agricultural class in various countries. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance in settling the economic policy of this country that the interests of agriculture be given just recognition, and to secure this the farmers of the United States oust stand manfully and resolutely upon the broad platform demanding equal justice.

BOUNTIES AND TARIFF DUTIES. "In the adoption of an economic policy for the promotion of the agricultural inter ests we must take into consideration the competition which our surplus agricultural world. The development of home industries and the diversification of crops will afford some relief, but even then the surplus agri-

mand serious attention. "It has been demonstrated in Oriental countries that a government cannot main-tain a high state of civilization and prosperity under a commercial policy so restrictive as to radically curtail its trade relations. while, on the other hand, it is reasonably commercial facilities will eventually outstrip in progress and civilization the country that trades only within itself. This leads to the conclusion that there should not only be sufficient duties levied to build up the trade and commerce of a nation and for the highest functions of government, but it may become satisfactory arrangements with business firms | necessary to pay bounties in order to main

tain a proper relation of prosperity among the industries of a pation. "In order to maintain the general pros-

perity of a country with such extensive and diversified agricultural interests as those of the United States, it becomes necessary to faithfully consider exery plausible means at our command.

"If the claims of the advocates of an export bounty upon stable agricultural products to be paid by the Government are well founded, the money judicleusly paid in bounties is not to be compared with the benefits to be derived in thus giving profitable encouragement to American agriculture and profitable em-ployment to American labor, and thus promote the welfare of all by starting the humming wheels of industry to the music of

A VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

After receiving the report the meeting adroceeded to the Executive Monsion where they were received by President Cleveland. Worthy Master J. H. Brigham, assisted by Secretary Dr. John Trimble, intro luced the 319 members of the Grange to the President as they filed past him, and to each he had a pleasant word to sav. There were s made, but after all had paid their respects, Mr. Cleveland told Worthy Master Brigham and Secretary Trimble that he was much pleased by the visit.

## FIFTH DAY.

Resolutions Considered-Market at Washington - The Transportation

The National Grange was opened by Worthy Overseer A. Jones, of Indiana, with Augustus High, of Washington, as Overseer,

Under call of the States for new business a number of resolutions were introduced and referred, among them resolutions by Mr. Hilleary in regard to the appointment of a Secretary of Agriculture and one in regard to the Nicaraguan canal. Mr. Wedderburn offered a resolution demanding equal pro-tection for agriculture. The Chaplain, O. H. Hale, submitted an interesting report. Mr. Robinson, of the Dominion Grange, was invited to address the Grange, and made a short historical address on the growth and progress of the Grange in Canada.

The Grange spent some time in discussing the regulation of farmers' markets at Washington, D. C.

THE TRASPORTATION QUESTION.

The hour for the special order having arrived, Mr. Devries, of Maryland, from the special committee, introduced Commissioner Knapp and Secretary Moseley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Worthy Master introduced Commissioner Knapp, who spoke briefly. He recognized the Grange as the original promoters of the Interstate Com-Commission, and appreciated their sympathy, support and co-operation, which have been so successfully accorded by the Order. The public thave worked upon the railroad corporations from a purely commer-cial standpoint, and they were regarded as purely private enterprises. He then alluded to highways generally, and stated the rights the people had thereon. He believed in Government supervision, but must not be construed as advocating ownership. Few people were ready for any such thing. He believed that the public have the right to demand equal and exact Justice for each class and each individual. The Government never sur-rendered its rights over the roads when it delegated them certain privileges. The pub lic highway was a means of communication and belonged alike to each citizen, and it was the legitimate province of Government to control the roads in the interest of the people whether they were of dirt or steel.

It was the duty of the Government to ompel the impartiality of rates for all classes and individuals. There should be just, even and equitable charges for all. There should be absolute equality, and all favoritism should be abolished, all rates made uniform, and there should be no deviation

LECTURER'S HOUR.

Saturday evening a new and interesting Grange at the suggestion of Worthy Lecturer Messer, who is a most successful organizer of entertaining programs. It consisted in devoting the evening to Lecturer's work. The was so admirably handled and so en-



tirely satisfactory that it will doubtless continue to be a permanent feature in the Grange. The Lecturer called upon first one State Lecturer and then another to give their views as to the best means of promoting Grange work. Past Master Thompson, of Delaware, was introduced and made a few appropriate remarks. Worthy Master Knott, West Virginia, submitted his report. The Master then declared the Grange in open sesion, and the Worthy Lecturer took charge of the proceedings, introducing S. O. Bowen, of Pennsylvania, Oliver Wilson, of Illinois, W. W. Greer, of California, and Ed. Wiggin, of Maine, all of whom made interesting ad-dresses on the importance of the Lecturer's rork in the Order

Secretary Trimble read a paper from the Lecturer of the New Hampshire Grange. He was followed by E. B. Cole, Lecturer of the New York State Grange, who made a most interesting address. Mrs. O. J. Wood man, of Michigan, made an interesting and instructive address, which was well received.

J. S. Robinson, Lecturer of the Maryland State Grange, made an interesting address. Mrs. Towle. Flora of New Hampshire Stat. Grange, made a most interesting address, and the evening was closed by an address of F. H. Plum, of the American Agriculturist.

HOW THE GRANGERS SPENT SUNDAY. Every hour of Sunday was used by the visiting Grangers to enjoy the beautiful day. Accepting the kind invitation to attend the First Presbyterian Church, about 200 of the nembers listened to Dr. Talmage in the morning, and nearly, 100 at night. A large number attended the Metropolitan M. E. Church at night. The visitors scattered over the city during the afternoon, some visiting the Zoo and others the Soldiers' Home and Arlington. They were tired but pleased with everything they have seen and with the entire session so far as it has progressed.

# SIXTH DAY.

An American Policy Recommended for the New Administration-Report of the Committee on Co-operation Visit to Mt. Vernon.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17.

The Committee on Resolutions reported that it was not deemed advisable to take action at the present time in relation to the relied upon to indicate and sustain a con-printing of cartoons of farmers in political servative line of policy by the incoming Ad-

# A PEN PICTURE

Many Women Will Recognize It.

OH, I am so nervous! No one ever suffered as I do! There isn't a well inch in my whole body! I honestly think my lungs are diseased, my chest pains me so; but I've no cough. I'm so weak at my stomach, and have indigestion horribly. Then I have palpitation, and my heart hurts me. How I am losing flesh ! and this headache nearly kills me; and the backache! - why, I had hysterics yesterday! "There is that weight and bearing down feel-

ing all the time; and there are pains in my groin and thighs. I can't sleep, walk, or sit. I'm diseased all over. The doctor? Oh! he tells me to keep quiet. Such mockery!" An unhealthy condition of the female organs

can produce all the above symptoms in the same person. In fact, there is hardly a part of the body that can escape those sympathetic pains and aches.

No woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is positively no need of it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound acts promptly and thoroughly in such cases, strengthens the muscles, heals all inflammation, and restores the organ to its normal condition. Druggists are selling carloads of it. Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., will gladly and freely answer all letters asking for advice.

Mrs. E. Bishop, 1848 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., suffered all the above described miseries. Now she is well. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her. Write her about it,

A PROMINENT ACTRESS

Writes: ". . . You cannot imagine the fearful condition I was in when I first wrote to you. I was simply of no use to myself or any one else. I had worked hard, and my nervous system was shattered from female complaint and travelling constantly. I ran the gantlet of doctors theories, till my health and money were rapidly vanishing. . . . I'm all right now, and am gaining flesh daily. I follow your advice faithfully in everything. Thank you ten thousand times for what your knowledge and Lyaia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me."

... If in doubt, write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. ...

THE LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

campaigns. It also reported that the repreevery effort possible to have a text-book on agriculture introduction in the public schools. The committee further reported:

"That this National Grange does not and never has indorsed what is known as the Lubin proposition to pay export bounty on agricultural products." Brother Aaron Jones, of Indiana, read a report, in which he said that the Grange was

"fairly prosperous." The hard times and political campaign had retarded Grange matters some, but three new Granges had been organized and several dormant ones had been reorganized, while a notable increase had been made in the membership of other Granges. Of California, Brother W. W. Greer said: Not a single Grange has gone out of existence during the year, and we are making progress, but no new Granges have been or-The finances of the State Grange have a fund on hand sufficient for all reasonable demands."

The most discouraging report comes from Master W. R. Williams, of North Carolina, who said: "It is sad to report that the Grange is about 'gone up' in the old North State. A few linger and struggle still, hoping that help which gives vigor and strength

Hiram Hawkins, Master of the Alabama Grange, wrote that the Order had been growing, and that two new Granges had been organized in that State. Brother D. H. Thompson, of Missouri, also made an encouraging report, saying that seven reorgani had taken place, and that the dition of the Grange in Missouri is more satisfactory than it had been for a long time.

REPORT ON CO-OPERATION. The Committee on Co-operation reported a

"Among the notable principles taught in our declaration of purposes that of co-opera-tion stands foremost, and justly so. All experience shows in the business marts of the civilized world that without man's co-operation with man the best results have not attained. The feasibility of co-operation has not only been tested by this organization, but its wonderful benefits have been demon strated in some of the States. It must be admitted that the Order has grown, not numerically so much as in prestige, but is our prestige growing in power commensurate to our needs? Are we using our acknowledged strength to the best advantage? Can we us t effectively with our cardinal principle in a state of dormancy?

"You are ready to ask how we abuild and where shall the work begin? answer, here and now. Your legislative Committee was 'divested of one-half its power before Congress by not being sup-ported by petitions from Patrons whose interests they were representing. It will be remembered by some of the members of this body, in securing Congressional action which stamped out the pleura-pneumonia plague, the enactment of the Interstate Commerce law, the elevation of the Commissioner of Agriculture to a Cabinet position, the oleo-margarine law, and other kindred matters, important part petitions had in the passage of these measures. It is a noticeable fact that ever since the right of petition has become obsolete in the Grange the interest of many in Grange work has abated.

WHAT NEW ADMINISTRATION SHOULD DO. "The social features of the Grange should

be encouraged, for they tend to strengthen confidence. It should never be forgotten that our elevation to a higher manhood and womanhood is another characteristic of our work. We have just passed through one of the most eventful epochs in the history of our country, one which made the Nation shake from center to circumference. It has been a dear experience and the like cannot be often repeated without disastrons con-sequences. The farmers are now and have been the acknowledged bone and sinew of the land, the class whom the Nation co safely rely upon in times of peril. With strong faith still in their love of and fidelity to our institutions, your committee believes that their patriotism can be trusted and

ministration for the settlement of disputed

Legislation on American lines is the cryng want of the hour. The people see it and emand it, and woe betide the man, party, or organization that ignores the stubborn fact. We should, by conservative action for American farmers, declare in favor of laws general in their provisions, devoid of all class tendencies by construction or otherwise, to the end that equal immunities and responsibilities be distributed to all. Recognizing that this body is but the connecting link between the voter and law-maker, we on co-operative lines. The Legislative Committee is hereby instructed to lay before Congress that part of this report relating to governmental action for a wise adjustment of all questions now agitating the public mind, end that prosperity may once more fill

our favored land

"E. D. Howg. "J. R. SMITH, "FRANKIE M. GREER,

VISITING WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

During the afternoon the members of the National Grange became the guests of Potomac, Virginia, and West Virginia and were escorted over the electric Granges, and were escorted vice from the grounds, road to Mount Vernon. After the grounds, mansion, and tomb of Washington were inspected, the party returned to the city in time for dinner. A vote of thanks later in the evening was unanimously passed.

Soon after 7 o'clock the meeting reconrened, and Article 2, Section 2 of the Constitution was, by resolution, amended so to provide for biennial elections of officers of Subordinate Granges and District Granges, if he State Grange so desires; otherwise, the elections will be annual, as beretofore. The Grange re-elected Brother Leonard

Rhone member of the Executive Committee.

# SEVENTH DAY.

The Educational Problem-Free School Books Recommended—Rally Against Trusts-Reciprocity. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.

The proceedings opened in the fourth egree. Worthy Master Brigham urged expedition in disposing of unimportant matters.

The report of the Committee on the Good of the Order was a lengthy document, in which the necessity of education, particularly in agricultural pursuits, was strongly urged. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws rendered an adverse report on the pro posed amendment to Article 8, Section 6 of

the Constitution, as follows:
"That no State Grange shall be entitled to representation in the National Grange whose dues are unpaid for more than one quarter, and which has not 15 Subordinate Granges in good standing with a total mem-bership of not less than 500 members." The same committee also reported adversely this resolution:

session of the National Grange endeavor to procure a constitutional amendment whereby a dual representation may be secured to the Subordinate Pomona and State Granges by election when such representation as is now ovided for is impracticable."

In its report the Committee on Dormant ranges said:
"We find that conditions are different in various parts of our country, and possibly no one rule will apply equally to all sections.

TO FIGHT ALL TRUSTS.

"We believe there are but few States that have not many true Patrons who would be our Order. We recommend that the Execu tive Committee be instructed to employ Lecturers to work in the States which in their judgment are the most propitious fields for organization, provided the States will pledge themselves to follow up the work of the Lecturers by Local Organizers, as we believe the actual work of organizing must be done

by the home workers. In the early days, when the Grange took aggressive stand against monopolies of all kinds and endeavor-ed to rid themselves of the surplus of middle men, members flocked to the organization.

"We must again take a positive stand; know what we want, and then demand that our request be granted. We believe the National Grange should settle and define business policy of co-operation, making it so plain that its methods of proceeding could be understood by every farmer in the land These business arrangements could be made by the Executive Committee, so that the Eastern farmers could secure from the great should seek to take each by the hand, thus West and South their cotton-seed and corn, forming the combination to assured success etc., with profit to both producer and con-

> "Reciprocity between Granges, we believe, would result in great good. Besides co-operating in buying and selling, we should insist on mutual insurance, and make it a prominent feature in Grange work.

"Many farmers have joined the Grange for the benefits they derive from insurance and co-operation alone, who have learned many truths in regard to the Order and are now counted among its strongest adherents. In the States that are strong enough not to need financial aid, we would recommend that the Worthy Lecturer, and also the Executive Committee, keep in close touch with the Execu-ters. We carnestly request that the Execu-tive Committee take prompt action to restore must remember that we are in the true conse of the word a National organization, and never can we be the success which the founders of the Order contemplated until each star is resplendent on our honored banner. We recommend that the Executive Committee be authorized to appropriate for organization and reorganization such sum of money as in its judgment is best for the

# EDUCATION.

The report from the Committee on Education, unanimously adopted, was this: "The development of education in the last fer years is marvelous. Never have the people at-large had more sound educational ideas at-large had more sound educational ideas, understanding its purposes, the need for it, as at the present time. We can searcely realize it is hardly more than 100 years since education for the masses has been seriously considered. The old Platonic doctrine is passing away, and the sons of mecha losophers, the leaders and rulers or suntilling the highest positions that their talents, training, and character fit them for. Hundreds of things known a century ago only to professional men are now the proj of the child of the laborer.

CITY ADVANTAGES FOR COUNTRY CHILDREN. "City advantages for country children should be the rallying cry of an educational campaign. As it is now, the facilities are against their receiving more than an elementary education, there being no provision made for high school privileges in the rural districts of most States. The high schools should be accessible to all girls and boys who have completed creditably the elem course, whether in city or country. Massa-chusetts has made the support of high schools compulsory in all places of a certain populaand valuation. Why should not provision be made a general one?

"We would recommend that the adoption of free text books be made obligatory throughout our whole country, as an important agency for the advancement of educa RECIPROCITY.

Early in the session a resolution was offered favoring reciprocity with England, France, and Germany. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, which, yesterday, notified the Grange that a majority and minority report would be presented. The majority report embodied in it this substitute:

"Resolved by the National Grange, That we favor reciprocity treaties with all foreign countries with which we have trade relationa, an all articles not grown or manufactured in on all articles not grown or manufactured in policy would enlarge the market of the

The substitute precipitated a debate with

(Continued on sixth page

# Neglected Colds mark the beginning of every Spring time, and only too often they are the beginning of the story of which Consumption is the end. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites will soothe a cough, heal the inflamed membranes and restore the parts to a healthy condition. It will do this promptly and permanently if

this promptly and permanently if taken in time of the state of the sta Don't experiment with substitutes when you can get Scott's Emulsion

An ounce of prevention for a few cents more & & & & & soc. and \$2.00 at all Druggists.

-is a bottle of-Scott's Emulsion



Quotations from Lowell. God sends his teachers unto every age, To every clime and every race of men, With revelations fitted to their growth And shape of mind, nor gives the realm of truth Into the selfish rule of one sole race.

poets would be plentier.

-A Good Word for Winter. They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

-Stanzas on Freedom. Greatly begin; though thou have time Not failure, but low aim is crime.

In general those who nothing have to say

Contrive to spend the longest time in doing it They turn and vary it in every way,

Hashing it, stewing; t, mincing it, ragouting it. -An Oriental Apologue.



Regret.

Maledictions upon this new style coming in I Bitter tears for the fashion that goes! For the first is a subject of sore chagrin To myself, and of joy to my foes.

For the halcyon days that have been and are

gone
My heart unconsolingly griaves;
The less of the sweetest of dunes I mourn—
That of tucking in Dorothy's sleeves.
—Charles Abiley Hardy.—Life.

Prayer.

More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy

voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep and goats,
That nourish a blind life within 'De brain,
If knowing God, they lift not Ands of prayer,
Both for themselves and those who call them
friend? friend?
For so, the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

# ABOUT WOMEN.

A WESTERN WOMAN KILLED an eagle with a stick-pin.

THERE IS A TOWN IN FLORIDA named Trilby, and the streets are named after other characters in Du Maurier's famous story.

IN CERTAIN PARTS OF CHINA the young women weave scarlet ribinto their long, closely-plaited braids, to signify that they are marriage-

MRS. NATHANIEL T. BRITTON. wife of President Britton, of Columbia College, New York, has made a study of ferns and mosses, and is about to produce a book on the subjet.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, ACcording to the Figaro, is the greatest spendthrift in the world. To make this interesting paragraph come duly into a column marked "About Women," one must add that the Prince is the husband of the Princess of Wales.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBORO. having entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales, is now on the very tiptop of English society, and the American girl, as usual, gets what she wants, though in this case it cost her a pretty figure, for, according to gossip, the Duke cost her some \$15,000,000.

delighted in hearing his wife read novels to him, and that he enjoyed backgammon very much. They played two games every night, and Darwin game and elated over a gain, as if he were just an ordinary man, and not one of the greatest naturalists that ever

A PHILADELPHIA GIRL MAKES A trunk-packing a profession. She is an expert in stowing away chiffon waists and velvet capes and other perishable combinations so that they shall not be mussed. The enjoys doing her work well, too. id of the trouble of packing, and just efore the Summer season begins she is particularly busy. She makes a spe-cialty of packing trousseau trunks and wedding gifts.

MRS. CASTLE, AN AMERICAN, has been sentenced by the English ourts to three months' imprisonment

shops. She was obviously ill and suffering when the Judge sentenced her, and had to be taken immediately to the hospital ward of the prison. Since the writing the woman has been released.

\* \* \*

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD WASH-ington girl, Margaret McDonald, revolutionized the art of making paper dolls, and enjoys a goodly profit from the work of her pencil, paints, and scissors. As a child she painted pretty heads and costumes for paper dolls, and devised a most ingenious arrangement of slips and straps to hold the frocks in place on the doll figures. A big publishing firm took up her work about three or four years ago, and published a series of her dolls that met with great success all over the country. Her dolls are the "Winsome Winnies," "Dolly Delights," "Lady Bettys," and others already familiar to the little girls of the land. Since then she has added Kings and Queens, fairy dolls, and Mother Goose characters to the paper-doll household. She is now an art student, with serious ambitions to become an illustrator.

#### FADS AND FASHIONS.

Buckles of all sorts-silver ones for a quarter and gold gem-studded ones for \$25 or \$50—are worn nowadays, and also buckles of Russian enamel, silver-gilt buckles, pearl buckles and buckles jeweled with amethysts, turquoises, or topazes. Fillagree buckles and heavy plain buckles are to be seen in all the shops. Buckles worn by the girls with their bicycle suits and by the matrons with their tea gowns, are worn with brocaded evening frocks and serge business suits.

A handsome frock for an elderly lady, taken from The Ladies' Home Journal -the elderly lady was not taken from that publication, but the design for the frock-may be copied in a fine serge, ladies' cloth, cashmere, Henrietta or any material of light or moderate weight,



and is prettiest copied in gray and white jet trimmings. The skirt is well-gored and plain. The waist is made with basque pieces over the hips and ruffled revers over the shoulders. These revers may be of silk or of dress material, if it be light weight, and are trimmed just above the edge with a narrow jet trimming. A full vest front of chiffon, lace or soft silk, is edged on either side by a band over the shoulder, ending in the shoulder seam, which may be of jet, velvet or lace insertion over satin. In this dress the band is of open jet-work over white satin; a comfortable collar and full sleeves finished with frills or bands at the wrists complete the costume, which is handsome enough for almost any occasion. The vest front may be made close-fitting, of plain or brocaded

The girls like collars, and with a plain dress a collar of silk, velvet or lace need be the only trimming. In the cut



for shoplifting. The case is exciting a good deal of interest, because the woman a Californian of wealth, and of good standing, but she seems to have a true the dress material is rough goods, soft and fine in quality, and green in color, with a plentiful weaving through of using cretonne and chintz in furnishing a house economically. Plushes ought

edged and trimmed just above the fur with a narrow ecru lace insertion. With a folded black satin belt finished with a big bow, a frill of doubled black satin at the wrists, a long, plain, untrimmed gored-skirt, the gown is complete. The collar may be of brocade or flowered silk, edged with a frill of doubled chiffon and trimmed with a narrow, sparkling bead trimming.

\* \* \*
A black-and-white striped silk waist worn with a black skirt makes a stylish combination. In these days a woman cannot wear a waist and skirt if they do not harmonize. Last Winter th more bright-green waists she wore with blue skirts, the costume brightened by a magenta ribbon around her throat, the better; but this Winter we are more artistic and the skirt must match the prevailing color of the waist.

A hint to stout women: Avoid longhaired furs; seal and Persian lamb should be your choice.

It's a wise woman who sews the binding on her skirt with stout linen thread.

Cock's feathers seem to delight fair ladies nowadays. An English walking hat decorated with a baker's dozen sprawling, fluttering, shining, cock feathers is worn by every fourth bride one sees on the Washington streets.

Woman.

Woman at best is a contradiction still .- Pope.

The best woman is the one least talked about.-Frederick von Schiller. The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.-Nathaniel

It is no more possible to do without a wife than it is to dispense with eating and drinking .- Martin Luther.

Parker Willis.

I have seen more than one woman drown her honor in the clear water of diamonds .- Comtesse d' Houdetot.

Before going to war, say a prayer; before going to sea, say two prayers; before marrying, say three prayers .- Pro-Such a duty as the subject owes the

prince, even such oweth a woman to her husband.—Shakspere. A continual dropping in a very rainy

day and a contentious woman are alike. -Old Testament. Wretched un-idea'd girls,-Samuel

We shall find no fiend in hell can match the fury of a disappointed wo-man,—scorned! slighted! dismissed without a parting pang .- Colley Cibber.

### HERE AND THERE.

Apropos of reproving and punishing children, Rousseau, the French philosopher has this to say:

"You will indeed make a mere animal of him by this method if you are continually directing him and saying: 'go, come, stay, do this, stop doing that!'
If your head is always to guide his arm color he likes best in the one and what his own head will be of little use to brand of the other. A man who never

Most children are sensitive, and more so than their elders imagine. A rebuke and the lad who is pining for a narrow before strangers is for a long time a painful memory to the child, and an angry rebuke is sometimes never forgotten; and, as Rousseau says, let the little one find out ways of doing things for himself occasionally; do not be continually directing him.

A woman usually classifies all of her minor ills under the term headache, and generally has one cure for the whole lot though a headache is merely one painful symptom of various troubles. It may be headache from indigestion; then care ful diet will help to relieve it. Careless ness in the use of the eyes is another frequent cause for headache. One should never read nor sew except with a good, strong light falling over the left shoulder. Nervous headaches are the heritage of the very busy woman. She of course, should avoid over-doingwhich is more easily said than done. hot foot-bath and a nap will help one in the trouble. If sleep be impossible one should at least lie down in a semi-dark ened room and try to rest and try not to bother over the household troubles Good health and good spirits will help much in surmounting difficulties, and it is poor economy to wear out one's body nd nerves, even in doing for others.

Very few plants, if any, can flourish in a room where gas is used, and, indeed, even lamplight is said to injure them somewhat, though only to a small degree as compared to gaslight. Plants, even more than girls, must have their beauty sleep.

Sand or flour sprinkled over burn ing grease will smother the flame. A box of sand should be kept handy in every house where there are children and lamps are used.

Clean isinglass with vinegar and water.

A canary bird enjoys hugely a breakfast of a hard-boiled egg. Crumble the egg, mix it with cracker crumbs and a tiny bit of cayenne pepper, and feed the bird in the morning, and see how he en-joys it. But don't let him be greedy over it, or he can't sing so well.

ase of kleptomania—a nervous dissiscircular, and reaches just to the tip of never be used for furniture or draperies mania for taking things from the shoulders, and is of black satin, fur-

thrift must be expended than money Our furniture dealers offer as their choicest bargains gaudy blue and red plush "parlor suites," but a wise little housewife will beware of them, and will have chintz-covered furniture, with willow or cane and light wood chairs to lend variety; will hang fresh dottedmuslin curtains in her window, with chintz curtains hanging over them, if she desires the double pair, and will have a bright, fresh room that will not become dingy and stuffy in a few months. Cheap plush furniture " wears " miserably.

in the same manner a woman who cannot afford silken-covered cushions for her couch can buy cretonne-covered ones that will be bright and pretty, and just as soft and comfortable as the more expensive ones.

To sweep a carpet without raising the dust is not an easy task. A wet broom spots the carpet and makes the room smelly," salt is a miserable aid, tea leaves are apt to leave spots unless they be very well drained off, but the best of all is said to be scraps of newspaper, fine bits wetted, scattered over the floor and then swept up.

A list of Christmas gifts may perhaps carry a gleam of a suggestion to some one struggling with the problems of Christmas giving, when there are so many people to be remembered and such a slender purse to accomplish all that

the kindly heart wishes.

The list includes gifts that come within the range of a dollar or two or less—one can buy some very pretty things for a doller.

For the dear mother, there are handkerchiefs, an excellent quality of linen for a quarter, embroidered or plain, very daintily embroidered ones for a dollar, and lace-edged ones for a dollar and a half. Books are welcome to most of us, and pretty editions of poetry-old and new-and sweet love tales and powerful essays and travels and standard works of all sorts come in easy prices. There are calendars most exquisitely flowered, and with a Scriptural quotation for every day or month, or there are the poets' calendars, Dickens calendars, and all sorts of delightful varieties. If the mother embroider or is fond of fine needle work, a tiny pair of silver-handled scissors will be appropriate; they only do to snip threads with, but embroiderers like them; they cost about \$1.25. For 40 cents one can buy a red strawberry emery with a silver top that will grace a work basket. Pretty house slippers, a dressing sack made of fine cashmere and sewed with pretty loving stitches; a silver penholder; a chiffon or lace fichu or scarf; small pieces of china or silver ware for her dining room; fine em-broideries; a little clock; a subscription to one of the magazines or papers that she likes; a little piece of cut glass, or a knitted petticoat-there is plenty to think of for the mother.

For the father one must be more cautious. You can't buy him ties or wears any but black ties will be made miserable with a silver gray one, dark-red satin tie will not be content with a brown Persian cravat. But there are slippers; dress suspenders; a clock or lamp, should he need one or the other; handkerchiefs always are safe for him, but know whether he likes silk or linen best, for a man is apt to like one kind very much and the other not at all. Books of course-if you know what he wants-or a magazine for the year; a new whip, if he be fond of his horses; a fountain pen if he be a busy man, and one who has often to use his pen-a man who writes but seldom has very little patience with a fountain pen; or an umbrella or cane. Wristlets are good if he will wear them. They should be made with a fine close stitch :

clumsy ones are so very ugly.

For the daughter of the house, any thing from a 25-cent silver stick pin or linen handerchief, up to a five dollar box of sweets or a \$100 bicycle, will come in handy. Handerchiefs, books, calendars, silver-mounted things for her toilet table, a pretty chair or rug for her room, a potted fern or flower, a new silk waist. a fur tippet, silver things for her workbasket or writing desk, a spread or cushions for her couch, a candlestick or mirror, cups for her tea table, a tall slim glass vase for her rose or small one for her violets, flowery calendars, lace edged handerchiefs, silver or jeweled hat pins, buckles, slippers to wear with her wrappers, or high-heeled dancing slippers, an umbrella or umbrella clasp-there are thousands of things for girls.

The young man will like about what his father does, except his books must be tales of adventure and he is more apt to hanker after red neckties and big canes. If he be 16 per so he is obliged to have a big, one-bladed knife, "hunt ing-knives," I believe the boys call them If he be a wheel-man a fine lamp will please him, but the best lamps cost four or five dollars. For the small girls dolls and "doll things" and for the little boys, steam toy boats and angines seem to be the greatest need. ( %8;

How to Cure Corns.

Dr. Sofshue says linseed oil is a sure remedy for both hard and soft corns. If they are indurate and very painful, the relief it gives in a short time is most grateful. Bind on a soft rag saturated with linseed oil, and continue to dampen it with the oil night and morning until the corn is removed easily and without

"Children Teething."

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP short

## WOMAN'S WISDOM.

Christmas Doings.

How lonely the Farmhouse Department looked in the November number. Not a member present. I wonder if all were so busy making Christmas presents, that they could not spare a few moments to write? have been very busy, but not making pres ents, but house-cleaning and getting sewing ready for cold weather, has detained me from visiting this department. Now I am going to tell you of a few things that would make some friends happy for Christmas. A table-cloth would make a very useful present. For 50 cents a yaed, one can often get a nice piece, and two yards is plenty for a small family. This could be hemstitched,

which would improve its appearence very A clothespin-bag would be another useful present, and the cost would be but a trifle.

Take half a yard of unbleached muslin, fold together and round off the corners at the bottom, sew up, then take a dinner-plate and mark out a half circle from side at top. Face the circle with a bias piece of cloth and turn a hem across the top deep enough to run a good-sized tape through. If one is handy with a brush and paint, a few designs, such as a tub state of the designs, such as a tub, clothes-pins, or a line with a few clothes pinned on, would improve its appearance, and would be an appropriate gift to a friend who has a family to wash for.

A linen handerchief hemstitched aroun would also be nice and cost but a little. It is not so much the cost of an article, but the spirit in which it is given, that makes it a welcome gift. If each one would try and make one outside the family happy, there would be many happy people on Christmas day.—Mrs. R. A. O.

Concerning Master Baby and His Bath.

One of the most important comforts for paby's bath is often omitted, according to the London Mail. If not, strictly speaking, a part of baby's wardrobe, at least a very necessary and valuable adjunct to it is the flannel apron worn by the nurse or other dignitary who presides at the morning tub. Very often, just as the little one is about to be plunged into the water, it will be found that some of the thousand and one accessorie necessary to the accomplishment of this intri-cate performance, and which were supposed to be conveniently at hand, are missing. In a trice, with the baby still in her arms, nurse can toss the long apron snugly about him and safely go in quest of the needed article without incurring the slightest risk of her charge taking cold.

The contact of the soft, warm flannel with the tender skin will be very grateful to the baby during the somewhat lengthy process of

washing and drying.

After the bath is completed, it will be well to keep baby closely wrapped in the apron for a few minutes before beginning to dress him. This will insure him a season of really needed repose, for the full bath, especially to a delicate child, is often accompained by con-

siderable fatigue.

Procure for the apron a yard of soft, fine it neatly down the sides and across the bottom, and finish at the top with a drawing string, so that it may be extended to its en tire width when washed. Babies who have had a dread of the daily bath, crying throughout the entire process while lying of a cold cotton apron, will smile contentedly when the soft, warm flannel one is substituted

### For a Gentleman's Room.

Handsome handkerchief boxes are crochet block of wood of the proper size and shape Make the bottom of the box and one inch of the sides of some very close pattern. Crochet the next inch in open spaces, so that a ribbon an inch wide may be woven in and out all around the box. The last inch and a half is crocheted close again. The lid is made like the bottom of the box, and one inch deep; or if preferred leave space all around the top, and one inch from the edge for ribbon just as described for the side of the box. Rub stiff mold, and pull out the edges evenly and in good shape. Set in a warm (not hot) oven to dry. Then take it off the mold, and give it coat plenty of time to dry. Line with blue, pink, or red satin, and run ribbon of the same color as lining through the spaces left crocheted in the same way. The bottom should be round, about seven inches in diameter, and crocheted very close. When you begin on the side, crochet four rows solid short stitch. Then open spaces for ribbon, and after that four rows of short stitch. Make the lid an inch deep, crochet a ring and fasten it to the lid to lift it by.

To make a slipper case, cut a piece of pasteboard in the shape of a shield, 16 inches ong and 12 inches wide, for the back. Cover the front side with plush, velvet, or broad-cloth, and the back with cambric. Cut two pieces of eardboard the size and shape for the front parts. Cover them just like the back, and join them to it, neatly rounding them so the slipper can be put in. A narro silk cord and tassels are used to hang it by. Embroider a bunch of daisies and leaves in their natural colors with Roman floss on each of the front parts, and near the top of the shield. Pretty thermometers are made by cutting a

piece of pasteboard about three inches longer and wider than the thermometer, which should be removed from the tin frame. Cover with plush, velvet, or linen, upon which you have embroidered a design of golden-rod. Fasten the thermometer to it with strong glue. or by piercing each corner with an awl and

sewing it to the plush.

For a waste-paper basket use a willow one of any size desired. Line the bottom and sides with dark-blue silkoline. Get a piece of golden-brown felt about eight inches wide, and just long enough to reach around the basket. Cut the lower edge in squares, making the ends pointed. Embroider a design in outline just above the points, with blue Asiatic twisted embroidery silk. Crochet wheels of the same silk, and tie heavy silk fringe in the lower part of the wheel, making a tassel. Fasten a wheel to each point of the felt, allowing the fringe to fall below it, then join the felt neatly around the top of the basket.

A pretty pen rack may be made of an old horse shoe. Make four wooden pins to fit into the nail holes, and cover it all with tinfoil. Hang it up with cord or ribbon. A letter-case is made of two pieces of cardboard, one round for the back and the other crescent-shaped for the front. Cover both pieces with silk or satin, upon which you have embroid ered small sprays of flowers in their natura colors with Asiatic file silk. Join the edges of the two pieces with invisible stitches and fasten narrow ribbons to hang it by.—
WESTERN HOUSEKEEPER.

# His Ambition.

"Oh, dear!" sighed the Hippopotamus, "I am so tired of this circus life. I wish some nice little boy would buy me for a pet. I'd love to sit in a little boy's lap and have him call me Fido. and let me crawl into his bed and bite his toes every morning like a puppy-dog."—Harper's Round Table.

A Georgia man was arrested for carrying whisky in his bicycle tires They probably charged him with pedaling it without a license. — Cleveland

#### HOME TABLE.

A meringue rice pudding will please the home folks who have tired of the usual arrangement of rice desserts. Cook the rice in milk-a cup of rice to a quart of milk-or in smaller or larger proportions as needed. When it is tender stir in the yolks of three eggs which have been well beaten; add sugar to the taste and vanilla, heaps of raisins, nutmeg, a trifle of lemon juice or whatever flavoring is best liked, and turn the mixture in a buttered baking dish. Make a meringue by beating the whites of the eggs very stiff, and adding to them a little powdered sugar. Spread this lightly and thickly over the top of the

#### APPLE JELLY CAKE.

rice and brown it lightly in the oven.

Cream one cup sugar and three tablepoonfuls of butter; add three eggs, onethird of a cup of milk, one and onehalf cups of flour. Sift one and onehalf cupfuls of flour, and sift it many times. Stir it into the cake, reserving a small amount to accompany the bakingpowder, of which two teaspoonfuls will be needed. Stir this into a small part of the flour, sift it well, and add to the cake-batter at the last moment, stirring as little as possible after the bakingpowder is in. Bake in three layers.

JELLY FOR THE FILLING.

Juice of one lemon, a little of the grated rind, one cupful of sugar, two tart apples grated, and one egg well beaten. Stir all together, and simmer till of the right thickness to put between the layers; cool, put the layers together, and frost the top with a soft white frosting flavored with lemon.

This cake is also delicious with cream filling, or baked in a sheet and covered with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla

Sweet potato croquets may be most delicious. Take cold, boiled sweet potatoes, put them through a potato-ricer or a colander, press them in flat cakes, dip in egg, roll them in crumbs, and fry them brown.

Physicians and scientists agree that hot or fresh bread is much more indigestible than old bread. In Germany there is a law that no bread must be sold before it is a day old. The Americans are credited with making the worst bread in all the world, anyway, and, besides, they consume an inordinate quantity of hot bread, and on the bread question generally, seem to be below the average in civilization. The American bread is soggy and heavy, and has too little crust to be truly hygienic, and, furthermore, the fine white flour has lost much of its nutritive value. All that goes to make teeth and bone and to build up a fine nervous system is bolted from the wheat.

To make the best of dried fruits soak them a long while and cook them a for securing the desired appointment.

Peanuts after being shelled, deprived of the red coating and chopped fine, are good effect.

Creamed chicken with rice makes a dainty dish, fit to set before a king. Cook the rice in a double boiler so that it will be light and dry and with each grain separate. Take cold roast chicken and remove all the fat, skin and bones, cut it up moderately fine and heat it in a cream sauce. Make the sauce by creaming together a scant tablespoonful of flour with a heaping tablespoonful of butter. Put this in a pan, melt it, and add a cupful of milk. Let this cook until it thickens, stirring it carefully all the time, that it may be smooth. Put the chicken and whatever chicken gravy that may be in the sauce, and when is hot through and through serve on a platter with the rice in a ring around the chicken and sauce.

# A Brown Frock.

A pretty frock of brown is made with a box-pleated waist with a square yoke, or it may be a separate short, square collar of ecru lace over brown satin. This style may be varied. The yoke



may be of velvet, or, for a white frock, the gown of fine white wool and a separate square collar of white lace over white satin. If a fair damsel choose to wash and make over an old white silk or wool frock, she can fashion for herself a collar of ecru lace over green satin, and with a green satin belt she will be as fair as a lily. For pink-cheeked blondes or fair-skinned women with light-brown hair, there is no lovelier costume than a white gown with leaf-green satin or vel-

Nothing in bath or laundry so good as Borax.

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mercantile agency for our standing. In now. Address James H. Plummer, Temple Court Building, New York City. When writing mention this paper.

#### THE NATIONAL GRANGE. (Continued from fifth page.)

was not ended when the noon recess was

THE NEXT SESSION IN PENNSYLVANIA. There was a special meeting of the members of the seventh degree, National Grange, bers of the seventh degree, National Grange, in the evening, at which plans for secret work were considered. This was followed by a regular meeting of the Grange, at which the selection of the place for holding the next annual convention came up on special

order of business.

Mr. Holman, of Ohio, presented letters
from the Board of Trade and Mayor of Springfield, Ohio, inviting the Grange to that and himself urged its selection. Mr. Rhone extended an invitation to the Grange to meet in Pennsylvania, and presented the claims of that State in an able address. Mr. Devries, of Maryland, in urging that the Convention be again held in Washington, D. C., referred to the cordial reception accorded the organiza-

tion here.
Mr. Greer, of California, supported Pennwould not oppose Washington, but that the honor ought to go to Pennsylvania rather than to Ohio, as the Buckeye State had recently received so many honors at the hands of the Nation and the Grange. Mr. Knott, of West Virginia, spoke in favor of Washington, while Mr. Wedderburn, of Virginia, advocated the claims of Pennsylvania.

When the vote was taken Pennsylvania

was selected by a good-sized majority. The

was selected by a good-sized majority. The city has not yet been chosen.

When the Grange adopted resolutions requesting the President-elect to appoint a practical farmer as Secretary of Agriculture, t was not deemed wise to name any particular candidate, but the members of the organization, as individuals, felt that they had a right to recommend a man. An organiza-tion was effected, Mr. Jones, of Indiana, be-ing elected President, and Mr. Smith, of

Ohio, Secretary.

The name of J. H. Brigham, Master of the National Grange, was the only one men-tioned in connection with the position, and he was unanimously indersed as the candidate of the farmers of the States represented at the meeting. Various plans of procedure to consisting of Messrs. Jones, of Indiana; Messer, of Vermont, and Greer, of California. This committee will formulate its own plans

# LAST DAY.

Adoption of a Platform.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19. tions, which was adopted, recommends a stable currency; that the United States Senators be elected by the people, equal protection for the farmer, pure food legislation, and free rural mail delivery; expresses sympathy with Cuba, and declares that the Grange would receive with joy the settlement of the ve questions between England and America. favors arbitration whenever it can be resorted to without sacrifice of honor. It congratu-lates the Grange that political differences and heated contests had made no difference in the fraternal feeling of the Order, and ends by pledging the united support of the Order to the country and the flag.

A resolution calling upon the incoming Administration to give suitable protection to agriculture, so that our National burdens shall be more equitably distributed, after some dis-cussion, was defeated by a small majority.

She Took Her Precious Calla. A Buffalo woman went to California

to spend the Winter a couple of weeks She is a great lover of flowers. She has her yard full of them in the Summer and her house full of them in the

Winter. Her particular pride is a big calla. When she was making up her list of things to take to California she included the calla. She read the list to her husband. When she came to the calla he said: "Now, I wouldn't take that calla." "Why not?" she asked, with some

asperity. "I never thought so much of a plant in my life as I do of that calla, and I just know it will be full of blossoms this Winter, and I wouldn't miss seeing them and smelling them for the world.

The first letter home contained this paragraph: "I must tell you about that calla.

It was the greatest bother you ever saw. I almost wore myself to a shadow taking care of it. But I carried it along, thinking of the lovely blossoms it would surely have this Winter. By the time I got into California I was sick and tired of it and nervous and worried and all that. But I remembered the comfort the blossoms would be to me when they came. When I got up on the morning of the last day I looked out of the car window, and may I never see Buffalo again if the train wasn't running through a field of callas so big that I couldn't see its limits. I just sat down and had a good cry. To think that an ordinarily sensible woman should cart a 20-pound pot and lily 3,000 miles just because she wanted to see it in blossoms, and then find millions of the same lilies growing wild in the fields. It was enough to make an angel weep. Then I took the —— calla and

threw it out of the car window." The postscript read like this: "P. S. -Dear Henry, please supply any suitable word where I left the blank."-Buffalo Express.

# AN UNEXPECTED EMOTION.

## And the Consequences Thereof Which Presently Ensued.

Who would ever think of going to a iv. such as New York is, to find like an emotion?

the pretty little provincial I lived, an emotion was quite spected. Emotions grew luxurivery dry-goods store, and blostropical richness in every milli-A bit of gracefully-folded stuff, or a coquettish hat, or a ely slipper in a show window would busy man's heart beat faster, and ng came with the fancies that lightly turn whither they should turn, a shirtwaist became a poem, and a bow of bright ribbon was a picture to dream

But whoever heard of an emotion in the great city? There the shirtwaist is hung up by the neck as if it were a en unsightly tag, inscribed: "98 cents; so far I was the only villain in it. marked down from \$18.25."

Where is the romance in that? I say " for romance is the result of an emotion. The emotionless human being is incapable of romance, and life without romance is a desert with sand spread eight feet thick all over its sur-

I had been in New York a week on a month's vacation, and, strange to re-Extremely violent it was, too, and



growing worse. In my own town I had experienced one a day, I presume, during the entire course of my natured bachelorhood, but they had vielded readily to treatment, leaving no wars or other serious effects. This one, however, had continued for an entire seek, and, as I have previously stated, was rapidly growing worse.

I had arrived at my hotel one aftermoon about four o'clock, and, after a pleasant stroll of an hour, had reached the conclusion announced above, to wit, the absolute emotionlessness of the great city. In this frame of mind I returned. and in due course went to my dinner. It was a good dinner, and when a man tas a good dinner before him, with imple space for its accommodation, any counter attraction must be powerful inleed to distract him. I was just on the point of sticking

my fork into a piece of rare roast beef that was simply a symphony in pink, when I observed a young woman taking ter place at a table adjoining mine, and lirectly in my line of vision.

If the roast beef were a symphony in pink, which it undoubtedly was, the young woman was a harmony in blue which made the symphony in pink fade and wither as a flower. It is not necessary for me to describe

her, for thousands of readers fairly revel in descriptions of loveliness, but it is absolutely impossible. All I remember is that she was gowned in blue of the filmiest, sweetest that ever a woman wears; that her eyes were blue and as dark as her gown was light: that her bair was parted in the middle and fell across her pink-and-white temples in golden waves; that-that-really, I must be pardoned for declining further attempt the impossible.

All the melody had left my roast beef now, and there was no poetry in the pie when it appeared. Everything before me was merely the prosaic necessity of food, and I was experiencing an emotion; an emotion such as I had never known, and in an atmosphere, as I supposed, deadly to romance.

I tried hard not to let my eyes run away with me and run over her, and succeeded sufficiently well to prevent embarrassment, but they were exceedngly restive, and once or twice, possibly more than that, she detected me gazing

I was not so bad looking for a man of 35 that I could not flatter myself a woman might find a more unpleasant sight than Mr. John Durham Fairfax, banker and bachelor, and I did not attempt to conceal myself from the eyes of the young woman.

By the time dinner was finished I felt satisfied that we would know each other if we met again, and on this slender foundation I built a superstructure of dissent to part from her before I had

learned who she was. I did not know whether she was permanent" or "transient" in the hotel, but I did know that I was ready to go to the ends of the earth to find out all about her, and I did not care sight.

greatly whether she was there to stay a day or a year. As a rule, a city hotel is a dreadfully difficult place for the promotion of acquaintance, though this one was rather more on the Summer hotel plan than the average, and I knew that the lane before me was to be a long one ere the turning came. I knew no one in the Touse, and did not care to-I mean I

had not cared to before dinner-because

shelter me when I couldn't go anywhere

I don't know why I did, but I sat around the lobby of the hotel after dinner for an hour, and once when I heard the soft tones of a piano on the parlor floor, I went in that direction so hurriedly that when I returned the clerk asked me if anything was the matter.

There was, but I was not throwing off information for the benefit of a hotel clerk.

The next evening at dinner Fate was propitious, for when I entered the dining room she had not been at her table more than two or three minutes. I am sure of this, for I waited around the entrance of the dining room until she appeared and then followed her.

'Fate?" remarked Napoleon Bona parte, or in words to that effect; "I make Fate."

She was accompanied by her mother, whom I identified, without introduction, by the striking family likeness, and as I took my seat I blushed to find myself looked at by both ladies. Evidently and the coquettish hat bears the plot was thickening, and I felt that

There might be another man-there always is when he is least needed by the man who doesn't want him-but he had not yet appeared on the scene. How soon he would do so was the only cloud in my sky-the only speck on my romance.

By the time dinner was over-but why go into details? At the end of six days I was an emotional wreck. I late, I had experienced an emotion. thought of her all day and dreamed of her all night; I built air castles that fell down before I could get my tenant to take possession; I moped around the hotel; I didn't go to call on my friends; I folded my hands and remained in a perpetual condition of waiting for dinner. Not that I cared for the dinner, for my appetite had long since departed, but because that was the only time my wandering spirit could find rest.

At the dinner of the seventh day, my heart dropped with such a dull thud that the waiter looked under my chair to see if a loaf of bread had fallen off the table. There was a man with her! A friendly, cheerful sort of a soul who appeared to affect her pleasantly. He was apparently about my own age, that is to say, 10 years her senior, and was the only man I had ever seen during the whole course of my life in whose blood I vearned to dabble my fingers. He was the man chosen of her heart,

of course, else why had I been possessed of a wish to have his blood?

The very thought of it turned my dinner into sawdust, and before I had half finished it I hurried out of the house and madly mingled in the surging crowds on the street, vainly seeking relief for my perturbed spirits.

An hour later I returned. The hotel clerk wanted to tell me a delightful story he had just heard, but I was in no humor for it, and impolitely walked off and wandered aimlessly up to the parlor There I found some friends of mine

calling on the mother of all my emotional disturbance, and before I could dodge and escape, they had seen me and called me into the room. I was duly presented to the lady, Mrs. Hardy, who, me at once, and course, recognize told them that we were almost acquainted already. This she explained more fully, and she did it so charmingly that I began to feel better.

The callers left in the course of an hour, and Mrs. Hardy remained in the parlor, as she said her daughter had gone out with some friends and was expected back at any moment, and she wanted me to meet her.

That, was friendly enough, and wondered if she had the faintest idea of my state of mind.

"I am sure," I said, as I accepted her invitation to wait with her, "that you cannot realize how glad I. am to meet you, Mrs. Hardy. You know, I have built up quite a romance, about your daughter, such a romance," and I laughed uncomfortably, "that when I saw the gentleman at dinner with you this evening, I immediately began to look upon him as a rival."



UST THEN THE HARMONY IN BLUE CAME. You need have no fear of him in that capacity," she replied, smiling. "Then he isn't her sweetheart?"

sked, with an eagerness that caused Mrs. Hardy to look at me curiously. "Of course not," and she laughed, as

if there were something amusing in But I never thought of that. It was enought for me that he wasn't to come between us. If I had not been an emo-

tional wreck, I know I would have had more sense. But I was an emotional wreck, and I laughed hysterically. "He," began Mrs. Hardy, when I had

calmed down somewhat-but at that moment "he" appeared.

. " Come in, Harry," she said to him. "I want you to meet Mr. Fairfax, who my friends lived in their own houses, is a friend of the Curtises, who dishave considered an impropriety."

and my hotel was merely a roof to covered him while they were calling on "The pardon is granted, Mrs. Chester,

me this evening. Mr. Fairfax, this is my son-in-law, Mr. Chester."

Her son-in-law! No wonder she thought I was amusing when I asked her if he were her daughter's sweetheart. If any man ever experienced an emotional slump, I did at that very moment, and I can scarcely say why I did not fall down upon the floor and mingle myself with the rugs at my feet. But I did not. It was a man before whom I stood, and I did not want to betray my weakness to a man.

"Where's Mary?" inquired Chester, in the same matter-of-fact tone he would have employed in asking where the cow

"I'm looking for her every minute," said Mrs. Hardy. "She went out with Frank and his wife to make a call."

We must have talked for half an am sure you did not look with the inhour, though I was in no condition to terest that I did."

aided and abetted me in it." "Really, Mrs. Chester, I don't under stand." That was the selemn truth, for I had

first evening you were at dinner?" she laughed. "And not only once, but oftener?"

you to pardon me."

"I WANT TO ASK YOUR PARDON MR PAIRFAY

wise, and then the Harmony in Blue was only a married woman in a blue dress. Alas, what romances are driven into

in its sands by marriage! " Daughter," said Mrs. Hardy, " this

Of course I knew it, and the knowl-

have a nice call?"

"Lovely," responded Mrs. Chester.
"I did very well myself while you "do you play?"

I said. "You are the kind I'm looking for,"

he laughed, "and I'll see you to-morrow." I was quite sure he wouldn't do anythough I did not say so.

arrival and went to my room. What I dreamed of that night is too alike."

the hotel at once, but I remembered concluded to wait over two days for it.

All that day I dodged Chester, who had nothing on earth to do but want to beat me at billiards, and I was deterenough that he was the husband of the only woman on earth whom I truly loved. That is to say, whom I had truly loved, for, of course, when I discovered that she was Mrs. Chester, my sense of propriety forbade the further encroachments of Cupid, and I began

I escaped Chester until five o'clock when he caught me as I was endeavoring to sneak into the hotel by way of

" I've been looking for you all day!" he exclaimed joyfully. "Where deuce do you keep yourself?"

out of his way as much as possible, but I forebore. "You want to steer me into a game of

bunco-billiards, do you?" I replied the wail of a departed spirit.

ted, smiling, "but I haven't time now. I'm going out to dinner, and the ladies request that you dine at their table this evening at the usual hour.

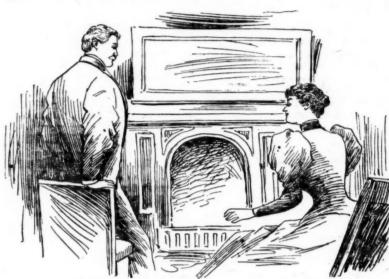
an awkward piece of chicken bone. How short the step from the sublime to the ridiculous!

Fairfax," she said, " for what you may

though I am sure I know of nothing to be pardoned." "It has been going on ever since you

came to the hotel?" she continued, " and I was surprised into it at first. Then

want to talk about it, "and I must ask "You may have looked first, but I



take note of time, by its flight or othercame. But it was no longer harmony. It ing on dangerous ground. "Do I look like your wife?" the desert of realism and swallowed up

Mr. Fairfax. He is a friend of the Curtises. You know, Mr. Fairfax," she went on to say, as I bowed, "that my daughter is Mrs. Chester."

edge rested upon me as an insupportable "Well," inquired Chester, "did you

were gone," he said. "I won a dozen games of billiards and didn't lose one. By the way, Fairfax," he said to me, with a familiarity that was disagreeable, "Not a very good game, I'm afraid,"

thing of the kind if I could prevent it, I was not myself at all, and so felt

the need of quiet after my painful experience of the evening that I said said, with all the gallantry I had at com-

dreadful for publication.

that my washing had not come in, and that I did not belong to the Great Un-

devoting all my time and energy to the task of removing her from my heart.

the ladies' entrance.

I wanted to say that I kept myself

with a laugh that sounded to me like "I did earlier in the day," he admit-

" Delighted," I lied, and we separated.

I never enjoyed a dinner less than I did that one, but I hoped sincerely that the ladies did not notice it. I might have known better than to think they wouldn't, for Mrs. Chester was a most observant woman and a sympathetic one-that kind of a woman who seems to know intuitively the mind of a man and to analyze his moods. Wife though she was of Chester, I could not prevent myself from thinking of her as my own wife. I choked so at my disappointment that I had to explain it away as

An emotion and a chicken bone! After dinner the ladies invited me to join them in their parlor, where Mrs. Hardy left us while she went to the apartments adjoining to attend some kind of a woman's meeting.

Mrs. Chester and I talked in a gen-

eral way, as we had been talking at dinner, for some time, and at last she became personal. "I want to ask your pardon, Mr.

mamma noticed it, and I fear she has

seen no impropriety.
"Didn't you see me look at you the

" If I did I must have been looking at you," I said nervously, for I didn't

"I am quite as sure I did," I hastened to assure her, though I knew I was tread-

The question was absolutely irrelevant. "No," I said, before I knew what I was saying, "but I would give every-

thing I have in the world if you did. I have no wife." I admit that it was not a speech any man, save her husband, should have

said to a married woman, but I was not

responsible under the circumstances. I expected an explosion, and bowed my head to meet it. She laughed in a sweet, subdued, musical tone instead. "Then your interest was less than

mine, for you looked like my husband, and so much like him that I was startled by the resemblance. Mamma noticed it, too, and was for going to you and asking who you were, but I insisted that that would never do in the world."

This was adding insult to injury, for if there was any man on earth I did not feel flattered to resemble, that man was Chester, though I could not deny that Chester was not a positively homely man, and he was undoubtedly a good fellow.

"I feel complimented to resemble s handsome a man as your husband," good night" shortly after Mrs. Chester's | mand, "but you will pardon me for saying that I do not think we look at all The startled look she gave startled

> "Why," she exclaimed, "where did you ever see my husband?" "At dinner last evening and just be

From that day to this I have rejoiced fore dinner this evening," I laughed, nat I did not belong to the Great Un"and I believe I met him last night. Have you forgotten that he was present when I met you?"

Possibly the subject scarcely warranted her laughter, but she may have been mined not to gratify him. It was nervous. In any event, she laughed, and laughed as if she enjoyed it.

" Did you think Harry was my hus band?" she asked. I was dumfounded.

"Why—yes—yes—why"— I stam-nered, "Isn't he?" "Of course he isn't. He is my brother-in-law and my husband's cousin. His wife will be here to-morrow."

"And your husband?" I inquired, with an effort. Her beautiful eyes grew softer than I had ever seen them, and they were

luminous of the past. "I have been a widow for four years," she said, so gently that I have always wondered how I mustered up courage enough to say another word, but I did. and I said a great many more words.

\* \* \* \* \* \* Why, Mr. Fairfax," exclaimed Mrs. Hardy coming in later, "what has happened? Your face is as radiant as you had good news."

"Not yet, Mrs. Hardy," I replied, as enthusiastically as a boy, "but I hope And Mrs. Chester smiled .- New York

Beet Sugar Factory in New York.

Negotiations are nearly completed for the establishment in Rome, N. Y., of the first beet sugar factory in the State of New York. The First New York Beet Sugar Company, with a capital of \$300,000, has been incorporated for the purpose, and the capital is practically all placed. The plant at Farnham, Quebec, 40 miles north of Montreal, is to be removed to Rome. Farnham is not in the "sugar belt," but central New York is in the heart of it, and yields beets that produce 40 per cent. more of sugar than the Canadian beets. The industry will give farmers a new and profitable crop in sugar beets, and the beet pulp or by-product of the factory is an economical fodder for dairy cattle. The capacity of the factory i 200 tons of beets a day, and this is to be increased to 300 tons a day. By the time the next beet crop can be grown the factory will be ready for operation.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention. "Brown's Bronchial Trackes" will invariably give relief.



IFor the leisure hour of readers, old and young. All are invited to contribute original puzzles and send solutions to those published. Answers and names of solvers to this issue will appear in two months. An asterisk (\*) after a definition signifies, that the word is obsolete. Address letters for this department: "Puzzle Editor." American Farmer, 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.1

ENUCLEATIONS NO. 30. 285 - F-at-e.
284 - D 1 O N I S I I N V E N T S O V E E G E T N E R V U R R 282-Piled; plied. RENNETS ISTESSO STRRNAS A A P P A G I O S A C R O T K E A G R O M A N I A P I O M E R I I N A E P O T A R G O E S B E N I O E S 286--288-Snare; Earns; Nears. 291-Outre-aching

#### ENIGMANIACS. (June and July.)

Authors of word-forms: X. L. C. R. (2), Frantz. Rex Ford, Stocles (2), Dan D. Lyon.

Complete Lists: G. Race, Alumnus, K. T. Did, Guidon, Swamp Angel, Frantz.
Incompletes: Mrs. G. R. C., L. M. N. Terry, N. R. Jetic, Ellsworth, Maude, Gi Gantic, Arty Fishel, Cinders, Holly, Woody Wynne, Roberta, Marimanda, Helenellanellie, Blue Bell, Duchess Sauerkraut, Tivoli, Strawberry, Lo Yell, Pennock, Joel H. Hint, Remardo, Ben Trovato, Malenco, Primrose, Pearlie Glen, T. O'Boggan, Carl, Pansy, Dan D. Lyon, Harry, Pearl, F. L. Smithe, Lillian Locke, N. E. Moore, Caro, Swamp Angel, Si. Key, Miss Chief, Oloffe Innished, Cosette, Jo Urnal, Rex Ford, A. N. Drew, New-comer, Eugene, Jason, Orlando, Tom A. Hawk, C. Saw, Kosciusko McGinty, El Lee, Yretsyma, Sinbad, Shoo Fly, St. Julian, Zaida, A. Dandy, Poly, Maranon

Prize Winners. 1. Guidon; 2. Jason; 3. A. N. Drew; 4. Kosciusko McGinty.

Awards for Contributions. (This paper one year each.) 1. For best pair of verse puzzles, L. M. N.

TERRY. 2. For 2d best pair of verse puzzles, Zo-ROASTER. 3. For 3d best pair of verse puzzles, PRIM-ROSE. 4. For best square, T. HINKER.

5. For best diamond, PALLAS.

6. For best pyramid or inverted pyramid Topsy. ENIGMANIA-NO. 32.

NO. 304-TRANSPOSITION. (To Remardo.)
In Ardmore maid and maid unite To charm each roving mystic night, Who comes, with gladness in his eye, The joys of rural life to try In that fair haven of delight.

How dear to ONE, and sound and sight, That time—too rapid in its flight— The too Two stay I, last July In Ardmore made. And now, when Nature's draped in white,

And all have felt the north wind's blight, With "International" close by And other references nigh, How sweet to solve a diamond bright In Ardmore made -MARSH MONARCH, Phillips Station, Pa.

NO. 305-SQUARE. Perished.\*
 An equal. (Stand.)
 Demand.
 Burying.
 A town of the Sahara.
 Large South American birds. 7. Destitute of teeth. 8. To disguise. -T. HINKER, Bangor, Pa.

NO. 306-10-TRANSPOSITIONS. Acute and sharp the WHOLE is reckoned These adjectives describe the SECOND. ONE is the genus of a beast, Which on small deer would gladly feast, Two, from fern fronds, resembles fluff, And used some mattresses to stuff.

And used some mattresses to stan.
ONE is a fragrant gum and tree,
While TWO, a rustic clown will be.
Armor-clad PRIMAL, it is said,
Hyena-like, preys on the dead.
If properly the LAST is taught,
Firm and secure it will be thought. ONE, which is vowel permutation, Is often used in conversation. On a smooth surface like the Two We often see a skating crew,

Where the new woman meets our view.
—MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo. NO. 311-SQUARE. 1. Pledged. (Stand.) 2. To over-burd Repeals. (Stand.) 4. Grammi (Stand.) 4. Gramming (Cent.) 5. The stormy petrel. (Cent.) 6. River of Africa which flows into the Atlantic. 7. Destitute of teeth. 8. To dis guise. (Cent.) -T. HINKER, Bangor, Pa.

NO. 312-TERMINAL DELETION. From the top of Mount Hope my glass I

strain Watching the multitudes far below, Toiling and striving for gilded gain,

Rushing and delving its secrets to know.

COMPLETE from the higher aim of life Can we wonder they never the end attain?

oust wrangling and bick'ring amid the strife Of their PRIME intents again and again; Their hope is a gilded cheat.

me walk mid the lowly dwellings of earth, Cheering the sad and helping the bad, Pointing to hope of celestial birth, Singing the song that makes the hear glad. As a brightsome flower in a barren land. As a rippling rill in a desert ba a the light of the sun on every land. Is the life they lead in their mission fair Their hope is a gladsome treat.

Makes e'er the heart sick with he pain,
The bick'ring, the strivings, the woes that be
Give to my song a sad refrain.
Sweet Angel of Hope, with thy pinions

scan the whole earth and the suff'ring

Point the true way for mortals below, With thy vision of beauty cheer the sight, Breathe of thy peace that all way know
Hope is a treasure sweet.

—FRANTZ, Binghamton, N. V

NO. 313-SQUARE.

1. French litterateur; 1776-1842. 2. A family of isopods. (Stand.) 3. Arranges in a series. (Stand.) 4. Flutters. (Stand.) 5. Ornamental evergreen shrubs. 6. Mineral. (Dungl.) 7. Things which are endless. 8. Most imprudent. (Stand.) -T. HIMKER, Bangor, Pa.

NO. 314-TERMINAL DELETION.

TOTAL.

Now all together your senses pull;

You view "a machine for cleansing wool."

If you are out a-hunting for " tin," This is the place to be mentioned in !

—PRIMROSE, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 315-SQUARE. 1. The common gourd. 2. P. O., Napa Co., Cal. 3. Town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen. 4. Designating a certain chain of islands. 5. Venetian engraver. 6. A poisonous principle obtained from antiar. 7 Lining, as a well. 8. Publicist of Holstein 1746-1826. —T. HINKER, Bangor, Pa.

NO. 316-TRANSPORTATION. We always ONE the hoary head, Wicked and sinful tho' we be: And while it may be truly said We always one the hoary head, The man whose deeds prove him ill-bred, Will never have our sympathy. We always ONE the hoary head, Wicked and sinful tho' we be

Old men and women, Two and frail,

Should all be treated with esteem. When they have passed beyond the vale, Old men and women, Two and frail. Will not return to tell the tale
Of heavenly joy,—earth's golden dream.
Old men and women, Two and frail, Should all be treated with esteem. -L. M. N. TERRY, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 317-INVERTED PYRAMID.

(Defined by Standard.) Across: 1. A red Spanish wine from the first grapes. 2. Ointments consisting of equal parts of white wax, gum arabic, glycerin and water. 3. Lacking any quality required by correct taste. 4. Twisted ornaments, as scrolls. 5. Passageways.

6. The blue titmouse. 7. A letter.

Down: 1. A letter. 2. From. (L.) 3. A slender finial ornamenting the tip of a roof or furnishing the peak of a spire. 4. Soft downy feathers. 5. Dead. 6. English Ad-mirel, 1758-1805. 7. A form of celt having a ferrule attached. 8. Miner's compass for underground surveying. 9. Taverns.

10. Give leave to. 11. Elevated railroads.

12. A letter. —Topsy, Columbus, O. 12. A letter.

#### ENIGMIANA.

The result of the flat and form contest is announced this month, some excellent con-tributions having been received before the competition came to an end. Topsy is a newcomer who wins a subscription with her initial contribution. --- T. Hinker's batch of Eights" set off this month's issue to good advantage. Brother Smith has by no means orgotten the knack of making squares.-Bolmar is now located at 426 Hanover St. Baltimore, he having recently changed his abode. — Beech Nut announces that "The Oracle" is in press and will soon be out, and that it will appear regularly during the Winter. Puzzlers will be very glad to see the sheet once more. Emery, by the way states that Marmion is to resume active puzzle work at once, which is indeed a welcome bit of news.—Mrs. G. P. C., and numerous others, have joined our ranks during the past month and we are delighted to velcome each new face. The coming Winter months bid fair to witness a general revival in Puzzledom, unknown for a number of

MARKET FOR OUR FARM PRODUCTS.

Great Britain and Her Colonies Bought 58 Per Cent, of Our Exports Last

Year. Secretary Morton, in his annual report, says that during the fiscal year just ended the exported products of American farms aggregated \$570,000,000, an increase of \$17,-000,000 over the preceding year. In spite of this, there was a falling off in the percentage of agricultural products exported to the total exports, but this was due to the unprece dented sale abroad of American manufactur ed goods. The principal market for American products is found in the United Kingdom f Great Britain and her col English-speaking people bought 58 per cent. of all exports from the United States in the fiscal year 1896. Together with Germany, France, Holland, and Belgium they purchased 81.9 per cent. of our entire output leaving 18.1 per cent. for the rest of

The total consumption of meat in Great Britain for the year was 1,100,000 tons, 75 per cent. of which was produced at home, the remaining 25 per cent, being imported. Of live meat arrived in the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1896, the United States supplied 75.10 per cent. of the cattle and 45.26 per cent. of the sheep. The Glasgow market is especially recor to American shippers, as in that city cattle from the United States compete with the very highest quality of British animals.

American packets, the Secretary says, are not participating in the profits of the growth n consumption of swine flesh and hog products in Great Britain as much as they ought to, because they do not cure meats to suit the British demand. On the other hand, Danish and Canadian packers are increasing their shipments every year. American bacon averages about two cents per pound below Con-tinental and Irish bacon, and about three cents below English.

The shipment of American borses to England is steadily increasing. In 1893 Great British took 13,737 American horses, nearly 23,000 in 1894, and 34,000 in 1895, but due ing the first nine monts of 1896 more American horses were shipped into England than in any past 12 months

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

Chief Moore Says His Predictions Have Been Verified 82.4 Times Out of 100. Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has submitted a report of the operations of the Bureau during the fiscal year of his administration.

age percentage of verification of the Bureau's forecasts, he says, during the year, was 82.4

per cent., an improvement of 2.4 per cent. over that of last year.

over that of last year.

Among the new features introduced the one most highly commended is the corn and wheat region service established in the principal corn and wheat producing States of the central valleys and the Northwest. One hundred and thirty-one points of observation have been selected from which daily reports of the rain-fall and temperature, the elements of greatest importance in connection with of greatest importance in connection with the growth of corn and wheat, are telegraphed to district centers. The information is promptly bulletined and disseminated in any other ways for the benefit of person interested in crop conditions.

The Cost of Free Seed Distribution

Secretary Morton, in his report, says that the seeds distributed gratuitously by the Government during the present fiscal year weighed 230 tons and occupied 30 mail cars weighed 230 tons and occupied 30 mail cars in transit. The cost of carrying them through the mails was over \$70,000. Enough seed was sent out gratultionsly to plant 115 square miles of garden. Each Congressman received enough to plant 1631 acres. For the current year, at present prices, the amount required by Congress to be expended in the purchase of seed will make each Congressman's quota double what it was last year. The Secretary calls this an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of public money, and hopes that Congress may in good time put a stop thereto.

RELIABLE PATTERNS

# Guaranteed to Fit if Proper Size is Given.

We have made arrangements with one of the oldest and most reliable Paper Pattern houses in New York, which enables us to offer our readers standard and perfect-fitting patterns

readers standard and perfect-fitting patterns of the very latest and newest designs.

These patterns are retailed in stores at from 20 to 40 cents. We have made arrangements whereby we can offer them at the extremely

low price of 10 cents. A paper pattern, of any size, of this illustration may be obtained by sending your name and address, number and size of pattern desired, together with 10 cents for each pattern, to the Pattern Department

> THE AMERICAN FARMER. Washington, D. C.

#### PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOW-ING MEASUREMENTS.

For Waists: Measure around fullest part of bust, close under arms, raise slightly in the back, draw moderately tight. For Skirts: Measure around the waist, over the belt; draw moderately tight. Printed directions accompany each pattern, showing how the garment is to be made. When ordering patterns for children, please also state age of child.

ID.

12

the

20666 .- LADIES' BASQUE WAIST. Tailor-made gowns are more fashionable than ever this year. Our illustration shows a tight-fitting bodice fashioned in this neat and jaunty style. It is cut with a slight point both back and front, which makes it particularly becoming to the figure. The closing is formed in the center with buttons and button-holes. Stitched lapels and a well-fitting turn-down collar finish the neck, which is cut out in a slight V and filled in removable chemisette, also included in the pattern. The sleeves are of medium size and display the proper amount of fullness at the shoulders. Park-blue broadcloth was the material used for our model, but tweed, serge. covert-cloth, cheviot, novelty goods, or end stout woolen fabric could be succ for its development.



20666.-LADIES' BASQUE (with two-seam medium size sleeves and

removable chemisette desirable for

ladies) requires for medium size 23 yards material 36 inches wide, 12 yards 48 inches wide, or 12 yards 54 inches wide. Lining required 12 yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents. 20696.-MISSES' COSTUME. What could be more novel and stylish for young girl's best dress than this pretty own? Dark-green figured novelty goods is

the material shown in the illustration.



of the front to show the silk are sewed into the shoulder and under arm-seams. A crush collar and belt of silk finish both the neck and waist. The closing is made invisibly in the center front. The back is cut in one piece and has its fullness confined by gathers at the neck and waist line. The sleeves are the neck and waist line at the neck and waist line. The steeves are absolutely the very latest thing, and display the short puffs so highly approved by Dame Fashion. The five-gored skirt hangs fault-lessly and is made with a gathered back. Tweed, plaid, canvas cloth, boucle, cheviot, ledied cloth sarge, mohair, etc., can be used ladies' cloth, serge, mohair, etc., can be for this design. 20696.-MISSES' COSTUME

15 and 16 years. Price 10 cents. HOARD'S DAIRYMAN

with short puff sleeves and a five-gored skirt gathered at the back) requires for medium size 8½ yards material 27 inches wide, 6½ yards 36 inches wide, or 4½ yards 44 inches

## THE AMERICAN FARMER FOR ONE YEAR FOR SI. Two Great Papers for the Price of One.

One of the very best dairy papers in the world is Hoard's Dairyman, published in the midst of the great dairy regions of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. No practical dairyman can afford to be without it, for every issue is filled with ideas and information of the highst value to him.

The regular price of the paper is \$1 a year, but we will send it and THE AMERICAN

THE AMERICAN FARMER, 1729 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C. Beer at a State Fair.

FARMER for one year for \$1. Address,

The management of the Wisconsin State fair is out \$4,000 because beer was sold on the grounds during the fair. The State pays that sum to the fair unnually, but stipulates that it shall be paid only on condition that no beer is old there. Last year the Milwaukee brewers overbid the State and paid \$5, 000 for the beer privilege, but this year the brewers made no offer, yet beer well sold. When an attempt was made to collect the bonus the law was re to, and the society is out \$4,000



Lawyer-You want damages from the railroad company for killing your cow, eh? How did the fatality occur?

Farmer-W'y 'twuz like this: the dinged railroad company put up their dinged freight rates on cabbages; wilst I wuz waitin' fer th' dinged freight rates to go down, th' dinged cow broke inter th' dinged lot an' et th' dinged cabbages, en it killed 'er. You'd best put in the vally of them cabbages, too; I fergot them.



Barber Kinkley-Mister Hides, will yo' hab de kindness to lower yo' feet fo' just one moment? De gemman jus' out ob de cheer wishes to use de mirror."-Up-to-Date.

Hickory Nuts and Potatoes.

One of the reasons why Kansas did tot urge the free coinage of potatoes is loubtless that her people have been exchanging them for hickory nuts with the men of Urich. Mo., where the nuts have been so plentiful that they have been easily gathered by the wagon load.—





"A V" (only).

A Fellow Feeling.

Harry-She has jilted me and I know I shall die. The disappointment will kill me!

Aunt Hannah-I know how disappointment affects one, Harry. But you will get over it. I felt just as you do now when I set that yellow ben on 13 eggs and just got one poor chick out of the lot.—Boston Herald.

Foot Ball Terms.



"A Left Tackle."

Kicked Him of Course. Office Boy-Please, sir, I've a complaint to make. The bookkeeper kicked me, sir. I don't want no bookkeeper to kick me.

Boss Of course he kicked you. You don't expect me to attend to everything, do you? I can't look after every little detail in the business myself. — New York Tribune.

The Sort of Love It Was. "Do you love me?" she asked

fondly. "Dearly," replied he.

"Would you die for me?" "No, my precious one. Mine is an undying love. She had to make the best of this .-

Town Topics. Evidently Mistaken.

No!" cried the man on the front

seat of the tandem. "Don't talk to me of Binks. I know him too well. The man hasn't an idea that isn't borrowed." "Oh, yes," said the man on the rear seat. "In several things he is strikingly original."

'In not one! You can't name a thing!" "Well, he thinks he is well liked."-

Chicago Tribune.

Avoided Reiteration.

It was on the 5 o'clock accommodation on the Boston and Maine. He was he woke old Spettegrew out-of his every afternoon nap by announcing "Chelsea!" and a little later, when they stopped at East Everett, he paralyzed old lady Pettijohn by proclaiming ously between salting and last working.
"Prides Crossing!" But the climax was reached when the train arrived in

When the veteran brake-twister on the front platform threw open the door with a bang, and with a familiarity born of years of experience, rattled off, Lynn! Lynn! Change cars for East Lynn, Swampscott, Phillips Beach, Beach Bluff, Clifton, Devereaux, and Marblehead! Lynn! Lynn!" the brilliant idiot on the rear platform poked his head in the other door and shouted, "Same here!"—Harper's Magazine.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

Two amateur hunters in the northern woods not long ago saw a deer and both fired at once. "That is my deer," said A. "I shot

"No you didn't," hotly replied B "It is my deer, because I killed it."

A third party was approaching from the opposite direction, with fury in his eye and a club in his hand. "Which of you two rascals shot my

calf?" roared the farmer. "That fellow just told me he did it,"

And B, now thoroughly alarmed for his personal safety, answered:

"He lies! He shot it himself. I saw him do it, and I'll swear to it,"-The

Chicory. Last month THE AMERICAN FARMER spoke of some farmers in Nebraska turning their attention to raising chicory. It seems that the farmers of the Pacific Coast have been raising it for nearly 20 years, have gotten the production up to near the consumption on the coast, and are pushing it into the Eastern markets. There are two factories on the coastone in Lewis County, Wash., and the other in San Joaquin County, Cal. The business was introduced by Jos. Greuner, of Alpha, Wash., who had learned about chicory at his former home in Bohemia. He still continues in the business and this year he and his neighbors raised 120 tons of chicory on 15 acres of land. We import about 17,000,000 pounds of dried chicory a year, worth about \$230,-000; so that it would not require much effort to supply our own market. Yet, if attention were directed to it, the use of the root would increase greatly. This has been the case in Europe. Nearly all European coffee is mixed with chicory, and many people will not drink it unless so mixed. There are also a great many people who prefer the pure chico-ry. Physicians recommend chicory instead of coffee to all who feel that coffee affects them injuriously. It has none of the stimulating effects of coffee, does not influence the heart, and is greatly laxative to the bowels. It will in time take a large part of the place now occupied by coffee.

An Inquiry about Chickory.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: In your paper you advise farmers to raise chickory. Will you tell me where there is a good market for it, and can it be sent to market in the will answer these questions you will greatly oblige a farmer.—JERRY WINTER, Walcott, Ind.

[Chickory is bought by all large coffee roasting and grinding concerns. There must be several of these near you, at Chicago and Indianapolis. There are many concerns in the country that make a special business of roasting chickory. Probably there is one or more in Chicago. The farmer sends the chickory to market green or dried. We have suggested that the farmer begin in a small way by raising chickory for his own use. It is the best substitute for coffee known, and may be mixed with the genuine coffee bean to the family's taste. - EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER.]

Mr. J. H. Plummer, publisher Woman's World and Jenness Miller Monthly, offers \$150 in prizes to the persons making the largest number of words from the word "Industrious." See his advertisement in another column.

THE DAIRY.

It has been demonstrated that Winter butter is more apt to lose brine than

The Hinsdale, Mass., creamery clerk's report for the year ending Oct. 5, shows the amount of butter made to be 104,-063 pounds, the gross sales \$24,584.94; amount paid patrons \$18,956.91. The present number of patrons is 60, and has averaged 64 throughout the year, representing different towns.

In purchasing a new cow, regard not only her breed and lacteal characteristics, but the way she has been "brought up." The general appearence of the farm or dairy alone from which she was taken will often give you a pretty clear insight into the latter. Select your cows with care. Don't let a love for breed override your better judgment as to grave faults they may possess.

There is a moral side to dairying. Regular habits are required. Men who keep cows must be home at milking time; home is a good place. Very few good dairymen are whisky drinkers. Dairying communities, as a rule, furnish but little business for lawyers. Dairying is educating and elevating, if intelligently followed. This is especially true of home dairying.-F. W. Mose-LEY.

.The water content of butter is decreased by working more than once and a green brakeman-greener than grass salting and last working. Increasing at this time of year-and it was his the number of workings and the time first run over the road. At Somerville between salting and last working diminishes the liability to lose brine on standing. The tendency of later years has been to work the butter more than once and to allow a longer time than previ-

The proportion of the butter exhibited which was made from pasteurized cream has been steadily increasing during late years. In 1894-95 it amounted to 44 per cent. of the butter exhibited, viz, 28 per cent. of the Summer butter and 62 per cent. of the Winter butter. This butter scored, on the average, 0.9 and 1.1 points higher for Summer and Winter butter, respectively, than that made from cream unpasteurized (on a total score of 15 points), and contained less water in every case.

"DISCONNECTED NOTES."

Some Golden Grains from a Practical Butter Makers' Experience.

Harvey Johnson, of Logan, Iowa, in an address to the Nebraska Dairy Association, gives the following as "disconnected notes upon what we have learned from experience and what we are using in our business":

From the beginning we have had a plan, and are constantly working by it. Everything is done at a certain time and on time.

We never forget to look after the comfort of every cow and are careful that every storm finds her in her stall. We prefer the swinging stanchion.

Oats and corn ground together, with a little oil-meal added, some bright cut fodder and clover hay, make a model feed for the dairy. Fodder cut soon after the corn is in roasting ears is generally relished by the

cow, but the results are not as satisfactory as when it is cut later. We have found that a careless feeder

can use a great deal of feed from which we get no returns. We allow no tobacco used in the barn

nor creamery.

The cows are milked at the same hour each day, in the same order and by the

same person. A cow that wants more than 30 or 60 days' rest we do not want.

The Babcock test shows that our herd yields from 4.7 to 6.3 per cent. of butter fat, and the gravity system cream test shows from 18 to 25 per cent. of cream. Separator milk, if fed while it retains its natural warmth, has a feeding value

of four cents per gallon. We usually get two and one-half pounds of butter from each gallon of

We have found that what is known as the "Boyd system" of using artificially-soured milk as a starter for the cream makes a fine article of butter.

We have found that there is a great difference in dairy salt. We study the demands of the market

and the tastes of our customers. We allow nothing whatever kept in the creamery except the cream and but-

ter and the machinery for handling We know of no business where the careful attention to detail counts for as

much as in the dairy business, Running the churn just one minute too long will often do for butter what the most expert butter-maker cannot

When our butter is finished it does not usually contain more than 12 per cent. of water.

We aim to have the butter entirely free from buttermilk. If we fail on a batch of butter our regular customers never see it; it is

out in a tub and sent where it is un-We have found dairying a paying business even in these dull times of de

We know of nothing upon the farm that will-give as steady an income as that will-give as steady an income as the making and selling of good butter. We would never employ a young fel-low who has a girl without we were prepared to take a double dose of milking

on Sunday nights. Lastly, we have found that, unless a man likes to stay at home, and unless he is on friendly terms with steady work, we would hardly advise him to engage in the dairy business.

Sweet and Ripened Cream.

The Canadian Experiment Station has made 17 trials of cream churned when sweet, and when ripened 12 and 20 hours. These are the results:

" The ripening of the cream was commenced at a temperature of 80° F. As soon as the cream was at the desired condition of ripenesse (i. e., thick and alightly sour) it was souled to the churning temperature-57° F. One-half of it was churned at once, and the remaining half was left for eight hours more before it was churned. Four additional tests were made with cream ripened in 12 hours, and this being done in one of the warm months of Summer a temperature of 76° proved to be sufficiently high. The sweet cream was kept in icewater to the time of churning.

"From these tests it appears that-"1. A slightly greater yield of butter 0.94 of a pound of butter per 100 pounds of butter fat in the cream) was btained from cream which was ripened for 20 hours than from cream ripened

"2. The butter from the cream which was ripened for 20 hours was slightly richer in flavor, but was of no higher commercial value than that from the cream ripened 12 hours.

"3. The butter from the cream which was churned sweet was slightly less in quantity (1.1 pounds and 2.04 pounds butter, respectively, per 100 pounds of butter fat in the cream) than the butter from lots of cream ripened 12 hours and 20 hours, respectively.

"4. The butter from the cream which was churned sweet was two points lower by lengthening the interval between in flavor than that from the ripened that so few farmers undertake the cul- in the unsprayed ones. Bitter rot, while cream."

The Butter-Makers.

Work gives quality to butter, from the feeding of the cows to the preparation for market. While sound feeding and pure breeds are necessary adjuncts to success, yet the "gilt edge" is the result of experience, care and cleanli-

The small stone crocks used by many for holding butter should always be well washed and freshened before being refilled. The best way to freshen them is, after washing, to fill them with boilng ammonia or borax water, allowing a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of water. Let the water remain all day, and then fill the crock with sweet milk and let it stand over night.

Professor Robertson has been experimenting for a number of years to find a well-balanced dairy ration that can be cheaply produced on Southern farms. He thinks corn, English horse beans and sunflowers fill the bill, either put in silo or cured as hay. And the same mixture is equally successful in the North.

Causes of Tainted Milk.

Dr. Gerber, the Swiss scientist, classifies the causes of tainted milk as follows:

1. Poor fodder.

2. Poor, dirty water, used not only for watering cows, but also for washing

3. Foul air in cow stables.

4. Uncleanliness in milking. 5. Keeping the milk to long in too warm and poorly ventilated places.

6. Neglecting to cool the milk quickly after milking.
7. Lack of cleanliness in the care of

8. Poor transportation facilities.

9. Sick cows. 10. The cows being in heat.

Adulterated Milk.

In New York the following classes of milk are deemed adulterated: 1. Milk containing more than 88 per cent. of water or fluids. 2. That containing less than 12 per cent. of milk solids. 3. turition. 5. Milk drawn from apimals healthy food. 6. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy in Milwaukee. condition. 7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed 8. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or into which any foreign substance has been introduced. All sale of milk coming within any of the above sub-divisions is prohibited.

Cooling of Butter.

Experiments conducted by the late Prof. Fjord in 1886 showed the importance of prolonged cooling of butter in the creamery and during transportation. Butter from the same churning was divided into two parts, one of which was kept in a refrigerator and the other left in the creamery vat ordinary temperature. In 252 trials with butter kept for different lengths of time and under varying conditions, the cooled that of wheat, rye, barley and oats, and butter was pronounced better in 214 cases, equally good in .28 cases, and inferior in 10 cases.

Botanists have divided all plants into 24 classes and 121 orders; and they have discovered 3,000 genera, 50,000 species, and varieties of species without number. With regard to the roots, plants are bulbous, as in onions and tulips; tuberous, as rin potatoes; and fibrous, as in grass.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Bo Sold by Druggists, 75c.

# THE ORCHARD.

Cullings.

At Forest Grove, Ore., A. Anderson found on one of his grape vines a bunch of mixed fruit, some of the grapes being of the White Sweet Waters variety and some of a red kind. All were of

Fresno County, Cal., could fill a train 30 miles long with her orchard and vineyard products. The Pajaro valley could show up with a 20-mile fruit train -a big showing for a small valley; and this section could fill a train 60 miles long with sugar beets.

Forty-one bushels of apples were gathered this year from a century-old tree, which is known to have borne fruit for 86 years, in the orchard of R. H. Williams, of West Corinth, Vt. The circumference of the trunk near the ground is 12 feet 4 inches.

The Sequachee (Tenn.) Company is very sanguine as to the grapes it is raising. It has 15 acres in vines, seven acres of which bore grapes this year for the first time. The yield was about one ton to the acre of fine Niagaras, some bunches of which weigh 18 ounces.

CULTIVATION OF WILLOWS.

A Crop that Might be Made Profitable to Farmers.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Continual inquiry is made regarding basket willows, and considering the favorable market price they bring, it is remarkable tivation of the same.

Although this useful plant prospers well in this country, large quantities are imported every year from Europe. Not every farmer may be in position to cultivate willows on a large scale, but most every farmer has a spare piece of land where he can plant some without expending much labor. Although the principle of varied cultivation and extras, such as honey-bees, etc., has proved many failures, yet the planting of properly selected side cultivations always insures success, as not every planting will fail in the same year. Willowraising is certainly the most profitable the fruit. Paris green was used with and practical side cultivation, as it is very simple in comparison to the attention required by many other plants on which the profits are certainly much smaller.

Low land is best suited, but hight land will also do. Land with too much water or standing pools will not answer. The cultivation is similar to that of corn. reason that it will exert its force when It is best to plow in Fall and again in Spring, and keep all weeds out. Early in April the plants or cuttings are stuck into holes, made with an iron point, 12 inches apart and in rows of three feet apart, so that grass can be kept down

with cultivator and hoe. These cuttings are made from two to three-years-old willows and are about then pour water in the hole to settle the one foot long. They are inserted, leaving only two or three eyes or one or two fuse. Or some dry, running sand may inches above the ground. In the first year only a few switches will grow, which will increase in number. Every year, in March, the willows are cut close to the stem. They are tied up in bundles 10 inches in diameter and placed in two or three inches of water, remaining there until the latter part of April, or until small leaves and sprouts have appeared. This

shows that the sap has risen, which makes the peel easily removable. Now the willows are peeled by pulling them through a springy wooden fork shaped like a clothes-pin, but larger, with blunt edges inside, which, without injuring the willow, presses the bark and loosens the same in strands, which are easily removed. Willows are dried in the open air and put in bundles of 50 pounds for

the market. About 15,000 cuttings are necessary That containing less than 3 per cent. of to plant an acre. The willow reaches fats. 4. That drawn from cows within its greatest production in the third year, 15 days before and five days after par- and with proper care and good fertilizing it will continue to yield good results fed on distillery waste or other un- for many years. Dry, peeled willows are worth five cents a pound delivered

The following illustration may serve to show the profit obtained from the production of one acre of willows:

One acre only moderately well-cared for, with fertilizer, will yield at least four tons of green willows. This is the smallest amount, as many acres yield

seven tons. Of these four tons, two-thirds may be deducted for bark and moisture, leaving about-

2,666 pounds dry willow at 5 \$133.30

stages would almount to for cutting of four tons at \$5.00 . . . . . . . . . . \$20.00

Peeling of 2,666 pounds at 1\frac{1}{2}
.cents a pound for large and 2 cents for small willows . 50.00— 70.00 This leaves a profit per acre of \$63.30 which is very favorable, compared with

it would be advisable for every farmer to undertake at least the cultivation of a half or one acre. In former years the American farmer was able to obtain a higher price for his willows, owing to the fact that the manu-

facturer then received considerably higher prices for his goods. On account of the constantly growing competition among manufacturers, they were obliged to look around for cheaper material. Willows were imported from Europe in large quantities, which discouraged some farmers and induced them to give up the cultivation of

willows altogether. The above plainly shows that the willows can be delivered for five cents a pound. This price is equal to imported willows, including freight and duty of the latter, and gives the American farmer a chance to compete with European

Plants or cuttings of best quality and further information may be obtained of Messrs. A. MEINECKE & Son, MilwauTHE DIETZ

DRIVING LAMP

Is about as near perfection as 50 years of Lamp-Making can attain to. It

of Lamp-Making can attain to. It burns kerosene, and gives a powerful, clear, white light, and will neither blow nor jar out. When out driving with 't the darkness easily keeps about two hundred feet ahead of your smartest horse. When you want the very best Driving Lamp to be had, ask your dealer for the "Dietz."

We issue a special Catalogue of this

dealer for the Dietz.

We issue a special Catalogue of this
Lamp, and, if you ever prowl around
after night-fall, it will interest you.

'Tis mailed free.

R. E. DIETZ CO.,

60 Laight St., New York.

Established in 1840.

משמשמשטים שומים

APPLE SCAB

Prevented by the Use of the Bordeaux

Mixture.

Spraying experiments that have been

conducted for two years by the Missouri

Station indicate that apple scab can be prevented by the use of Bordeaux mix-

ture. Four applications were found

more efficacious than three. In orchards

sprayed in 1894 there was less scab than

more destructive than usual, was less

prevalent on trees sprayed with a six-

pound solution of Bordeaux mixture.

Attacks of codling moth were not pre-

vented by the use of arsenites, the injury

being due, the author thinks, to a second

brood of the moth appearing after the

use of arsenites had been discontinued.

Bordeaux mixture was efficient in caus

ing less loss from plum rot where the

trees were sprayed weekly throughout

the ripening period. At this time am-

moniacal copper carbonate solution is

recommended, as it does not leave a

sediment that injures the appearance of

Taking Out Stumps.

As dynamite is the most powerful

explosive and explodes so quickly as to

tear things to pieces far more effectively

than black powder, it is desirable to

use it on this account, as well as for the

placed loosely under the body to be torn

up. To get out large stumps proceed in

this way: With an inch and a-quarter

iron bar punch a hole in the ground

directly under the middle of the stump,

gently push the cartridge, made of half

a stick of dynamite with the cap and

fuse attached, to the bottom of the hole,

earth on the cartridge, and light the

be run into the hole. The explosion

will tear a stump three feet in diameter

into shreds, and these are easily gathered

success for repressing the curculio.

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